EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

No. 55,855—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
18th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARMA	8000	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	10000	...	...
8th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
29th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
5th April	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
8th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627 or " 528	" 940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
†Merton Hall	4327	24 Jan.	.....
City of Paris	9200	... "	25 Jan.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 "
*City of Glasgow	6521	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5366	15 "	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 "
City of Marseilles	8810	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lucknow	6375	13 "	14 "
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 "
†City of Agra	4808	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 "	5 May
*City of Sparta	5416	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 "
City of York	7319	.....	31 "
Treadwell Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Sailing at 8 o'clock for PASSENGERS ONLY.

† These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	518	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	449	809
Liverpool	605	957	432	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 20th Jan.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Kamra	1195	Thurs. 23rd Jan.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Linga	2185	Friday 24th Jan.	‡	6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kamra", 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Jan., calling at Muscat, Bussira, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura", 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Verawal, Maugrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bander Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3,413 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Obra", 5,462 tons, on or about 18th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

18th January, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb 1913
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Feb. "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Lova	28th Mar.
Austria	7538	G. Raitich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579 to 644	*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903 to 1088	*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429 to 449	†
To London via Trieste and back	" 683 to 723	†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529 to 594	*
To London via Trieste and back	" 832 to 936	*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7538	D. Cosulich	5th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENZO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING, of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

HOTELS

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COXS SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	...	...	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	...	...	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)	...		Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply of

SRI RAM, B. A., Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

QUALITY ACCURACY AND VALUE IN CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

WATCHES that are always accurate, OUR CHRONOGRAPHS.

WATCHES that will uniformly give you correct results, OUR CHRONOGRAPHS.

WATCHES that may be relied upon, absolutely at all times, OUR CHRONOGRAPHS.

WATCHES that are, therefore, of value at any price, OUR CHRONOGRAPHS.

A CHRONOGRAPH WATCH to be of profit or usefulness to the man to whom correct timing is of importance, must be reliable, accurate and unvarying in its performance.

WE OFFER YOU PRECISION which is the only result of scientific

HOROLOGICAL EXACTITUDE and of manufacture in studied and careful conformity to the high standard of quality, which cannot but insure unfailing satisfaction.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150°

"SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150°

"SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL"

150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL"

150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

INSURANCES.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

THE OLDEST LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1871).

Financially very strong, with Funds equal to three-fourths of its net liabilities.

Lowest premiums consistent with efficiency Liberal terms and prompt payment of claims.

Wanted influential Agents. Liberal terms on application.

For particulars apply to

F. L. McAFEE, B. A., Secretary.

61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

			PER 100 RS.	A.
Anglo-Indians	No. 1, 4½", Boxed 100		4	0
Oriental Cheroots	5" "	100	3	8
Supers,	No. 1, 4½" "	50	4	14
La Flor de Coromandel—				
IMPERIALS,	5½" "	50	8	8
CABINETS,	4½" "	50	7	6
OPERAS,	3" "	100	5	12
Fiancees,	4½" "	50	9	6
Empires,	4½" "	50	10	8
Gymkhanas,	5½" "	50	13	12
Yishnus (Longs),	5" "	100	3	14
Yishnus (Shorts),	3½" "	100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd., Box No. 24, MADRAS.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Jamjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract of Articles of MARINE STORES, of Indian Manufacture or Produce, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, for one year during 1913-1914, will be received at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) of 29th January, 1913.

For particulars see Notice No. 7558 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of 21st November, 1912, or apply to the DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 733 of 1909.

MATHURDAS ROWJI, a firm .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
1. JAVERVAHU, widow of DAYAL KHIMJI .....
2. VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS.....
3. VITHALDAS NARANDAS, the Executors of the last Will and testament of DAYAL KHIMJI, deceased, and
4. TULSIDAS LUXMIDAS .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1910, and the Judge's order, dated 24th October, 1912, the following immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the premises, at Walkeshwar, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1913, at the hour of half-past five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed, in all that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand and eight-three square yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bangangs Road, Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward D No. 2986, and street Nos. 8, 10, 12, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji, on the North partly by the Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji, and partly by the Dharamshala of Bhowcar caste, on the South by the Dharamshala of Motchee (Shoe maker) community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

CENTENARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
(BOMBAY AUXILIARY).

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING, in connection with the CELEBRATION of the CENTENARY of BIBLE WORK in Western India, will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1913, at 8 P.M.

The Rev. Dr. HORTON, London, and others will address the Meeting.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,
As amended up to the 1st May, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended up to the 1st May, 1912, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of March, 1913, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the Public Streets known as Musjid Bunder Road, (a) from Musjid overbridge to Kazi Syed Street, and (b) from Darasthan Road to Kambekar Street and Jackeria Masjid Street from Masjid Bunder Road to 170 feet northwards.

A plan of each of the said Public Street showing the existing regular line of the Street, and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution thereto as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation, or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 17th day of January, 1913.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

EMPTY WHEAT BAGS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE for 12 months from 1st January to 31st December, 1913, of EMPTY USED WHEAT BAGS about 15,000 bags per month. Further particulars on personal application at Office 51, Apollo Street.

For The Union Flour Mills Ltd.,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th January, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Re. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

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A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Schol. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY.

AT the GENERAL MEETING of the above to be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on MONDAY, 20th January, at 6 P.M., the Rules revised in view of the Registration of the League will be presented to the Members.

WARNING.

INFRINGEMENTS of my CAMEL LABEL used on Brandy exported by me to India, having been brought under my notice, I have to give notice that I am the owner of a Camel device as applied to Brandy, and have used such device as my trade mark in British India for many years past.

Any wrongful use of my said device of the Camel, or of the word "CAMEL," in respect of Brandy will be restrained as the law directs.

Information on the subject may be sent to me to Bordeaux, France, or to Messrs. John A. GIBBONS and Co., International Patent and trade mark offices 38 Great Tower Street, London, E. C.

F. H. BROWN,
33 Cours du Pavs des Chartrons,
BORDEAUX,
FRANCE.

Messrs. D. P. BATHA and Co.,
Agents,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the POWER OF ATTORNEY in favour of Mr. BERNAND DE WEER, has been CANCELLED from this date, and the said Mr. FERNAND DE WEER has therefore NO AUTHORITY to transact any business in the name of the Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co., Ltd.

E. G. DELIRY,
General Manager,
The Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 16th January, 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between RUSTOMJI RATTONJI PARAKH and EDULJI KAVASJI PALIA, carrying on business as Mill, Gin and Factory Stores Suppliers and Manufacturers Agents, at Bombay, under the style or firm of R. K. PARAKH & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 1st day of January, 1913.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said EDALJI KAVASJI PALIA, who will continue to carry on the said business under the name and style of E. K. PALIA and Co., successors of R. R. PARAKH and Co.—Dated this 15th day of January, 1913.

R. R. PARAKH,
EDULJI K. PALIA.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United Provinces are CLOSING DOWN the ROORKEE WORKSHOPS, at Roorkee, on the 31st March, 1913. Offers are invited from firms desirous of taking over the shops as a going concern. The shops cover an area of thirty-one acres of land and consist of a Foundry, Machine, Fitting and Erecting and Blacksmiths' Shops, Carpenters and pattern makers Shops, Store yard Mathematical Instrument Shops, etc. The shops are equipped with new steam plant (3 Marshall Engines totalling 200 H. P.) all practically as good as new.

A plan of the shops and land and complete lists of Machinery Tools and Plant, and establishment will be supplied on application. Intending purchasers can inspect the shops at any time on application being made to the Superintendent.

W. G. WOOD,
Secretary to Government United Provinces,
Public Works Department, B. & R. Branch.

FOR SALE—AN ARGYLL MOTOR-CAR, 10-12 h. p., 2 cylinder, battery ignition 5 seater, back entrance, 3 lamps, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, hood, tools etc. The Car has just been re-upholstered and fitted with new gear wheels. Tyres in very good order. Any trial given in country round Poona to bona-fide purchaser.

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TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to
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A Romantic Story of self-sacrifice.
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A series of views of the Spanish Royal Residence.
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The troubles of a bald-headed Man and his Wigs.
WHOSE HAT'S THIS?
THE BOY TRAINER.
ANIMATED GAZETTE.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; & 10 to 11-30 P. M.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
EVERY SUNDAY, at 6-30 P. M.

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THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
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FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY,
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H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND
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Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Boxes 30, 25, 20, and 15.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

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SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
2 HOURS' SHOW
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The greatest troupe of hand balancers ever seen before
In the sensational nerve thrilling Act.
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IN THE
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Performed for the first time in the East.
MISS MAY APLIN
IN THE LATEST CHORUS SONGS
AND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
CINEMA PICTURES.
TIME NOTE—SATURDAY 3 SHOWS.
TIME:—6-30 to 8-30, 9 to 11 P.M., & 11 P. M. to 1-15 A. M.
SUNDAY SPECIAL MATINEE, from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

MAIDANIA.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
CINDERELLA DANCE.
Admission to Garden and Dance, As. 8.
CINDERELLA DANCE.
BANDS OF THE
7TH DRAGOON GUARDS,
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2ND Q. V. O. RAJPUTS
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PROMENADE CONCERT.
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TWO PERFORMANCES TWO.
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Commencing 5 P. M.
Children admitted for 4 annas.
GAMES FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.
Prizes for the Adults
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.
REMEMBER
SUNDAY NIGHT,
HANDSOME HORSE,
and a lot of
PRIZES, PRIZES
Positively given away.
FREE MAIDANIA FREE.

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(Corner of Parel and Sandhurst Roads.)
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
BOOK-KEEPER, POET AND HAIRDRESSER
A screaming Comic.
ARABS of SOUTH ALGERIA,
A magnificent film depicting open air life.
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A record of topical events.
OUR STAR FILM,
A BLIND BEGGAR'S DAUGHTER.
A dramatic story of filial love and affection
Engrossing and stirring from beginning to end.
A RUNAWAY ELEPHANT,
A unique Comic film with Jumbo in the leading role.
4 SHOWS TO-NIGHT.
7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-80; 10 to 11, and 11-15 to 12-15.
TO-MORROW,
SPECIAL SUNDAY MATINEE
from 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
Special Accommodation for Zenana Ladies.

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THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW will be held on TUESDAY, 18th February, and THURSDAY, 20th February.
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2ND ENTRIES CLOSE 8 P. M., on THURSDAY, February 13th.
For Prospectus and full particulars, apply to—
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A thrilling picture-play showing how a brave girl saves a whole train from being robbed, and herself has a marvellous escape from death.
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A SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF COMIC AND COLOURED PICTURES.
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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One regulation tent and one necessary tent.

One Milner's safe with stand and one iron safe.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the Concerned—

T. E. H. J. 130 No. 30—1 case hosiery.

One case brass name plates with letters.

A. M. C. 43—1 Box electrical goods.

G. C. F. 1-13—13 Bags sternice wax.

On account and risk of Mahomedally Karrimbhoy—

M. K. 1334—1 to 10—10 cases each 50 tins needles.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.

1 Bay horse, aged quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 second-hand English-built brougham, on C. Spring, by Morgan and Co., London, with a chestnut waler gelding very strong and fast in harness.

1 lot bits, one clipping machine and one lot scabbards.

1 second-hand English-built double seated brougham by Brianshy and Sons, Longacre, London, with a flea bitten grey Arab horse, very fast in harness perfectly sound, free from all native marks and harness complete. The property of Mr. R. Kidd of the National Bank of India, Ltd.

1 brown Aust. mare, perfectly quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of electrical Goods and Machinery.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 808 of 1912, Rahimtula vs. Maneckbai, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, sell by the public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.,) in the shop at Falkland Road near corner Grant Road, all the electrical goods and machinery such as domestic telephone, volta metres, indicators, electric accumulator motors and dynamos, switch board, electric table and ceiling fans, batteries, bronze figures, motor lamps, mestic and hanging lamps, etc., etc., too many to describe.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clarke house, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table, arm and without armchairs, sideboard dumbwaiters, drawing-room chairs, one upright cottage piano by Justice Browne, London, one set Encyclopædia Britannica, ornaments, cabinets, carpets, History of Famous Literature, set of the Historian History of the world, a small Billiard table, bookcases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, bantwood chairs, office tables, book presses, one lot books, one rubber-tyred C. Spring Victoria, one dogcart, and a waler horse, etc., etc., the property of E. Maidment, Esq., Assistant Collector of Customs.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th January, 1913.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A large piece of vacant land at Deolali, admeasuring 7500 Square yards, suitable for building bungalows. Road frontage 125 ft.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th January, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 455 F. P. BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, 1913, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Colaba Cotton Green, behind the Exchange and close to the Pumping Station, on account of the Insurance offices concerned:

About 455 F. P. Bales Western Cotton belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 17th January, 1913.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immovable Properties, situate at Mahim Bazaar Road, on the Mahim Custom Road, Mahim, and at Chamar Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ahmed Jamal, and in exercise of the power of the sale given to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated 26th day of July, 1910, and expressed to be made between the said Ahmed Jamal of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, as also in pursuance of the power given to the mortgagee in that behalf under an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 857 of 1912, wherein the said Ahmed Jamal is plaintiff and the mortgagee the defendant, sell by public auction the undermentioned properties on the premises on the respective days, and times herein below mentioned.

MAHIM PROPERTY.

Sale on SUNDAY the 19th day of January, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, on Mahim Custom Road, at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 52, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No. 5345, and Street No. 196-198, and bounded as follows, i.e. :—On or towards the north by the property of Memon Jakaria Ahmed Patel, on or towards the south by the property of Taju Kala Kassi, on or towards the east by the Mahim Custom Road, and on or towards the west by the land of Taju Kala Kasai.

CHAMAR LANE, BYCULLA PROPERTY.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1912, at 4-30 p. m., (S.T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel or Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 585 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chamar Lane, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 231, 231, 270, and New No. C 13756, C 13757, Old Survey Nos. 331, 332, 337, 343, 359, and New Survey No. 8-3594, 9-3595, 3598, 1-3464, 1-3469, and 3492, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward No. 7551, 7552, and Street No. 3-4, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the property of Krisnnaji Arjun, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Mankorebai, and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Ruttonji and Ahmed Hajiani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF INDIAN CHINESE AND JAPANESE EMBROIDERY.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), a consignment of Indian Chinese and Japanese silk and linen embroidery, consisting of linen drawn thread bed covers, table and teapoy covers, pillow cases, cushions, Cashmere embroidered curtains, Chinese skirts, coats, centre-pieces, tray covers, Japanese kimons, grass-cloth teapoy covers, bed covers and Chinese silver ware.

On view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1913.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 17.

The weather has remained dry everywhere, but the conditions are disturbed off Ceylon.

Forecast:—No large change.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Day temperature is slightly above normal at Multan and in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is lower than usual in west Central India but is in excess at Veravel and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature is lower than usual at Nagpur, Akola and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Mormugao. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Moderate rain has been reported from Colombo. In the repeating area in India weather has been dry. There has however been an increase of cloud in the southern half of the Peninsula. Seas have become rough at Negapatam and moderate at Madras and Colombo.

A few showers may occur in south-east Madras.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HUTCHENS.—Dec. 30, at Corbridge, Northumberland, the wife of H. J. Hutchens O.S.O., of a son.

CONAN DOYLE.—Dec. 21, at Windlesham, Crowborough, the wife of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, of a daughter.

LYON.—Dec. 26, at Camberley, the wife of Capt. C. H. Lyon, North Stafford Regt., of a daughter.

NAPIER.—Dec. 26, at Dial House, Bickley, the wife of Capt. G. S. F. Napier, late Oxfordshire Light Inf., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SINCLAIR—WALLINGTON.—Dec. 28, at Christ Church, Loughans, Sidcup, William Braxton Sinclair, A.R.I.B.A., to Muriel, daughter of Major C. Willington, V.D., of Sidcup.

TRELAWNY CARUS-WILSON.—Dec. 21, at St. Albans, Teddington, Lieut.-Commander C. W. Eyre Trelawny, R.N., of his Majesty's ship "Hornet," to Barbara Cecil, daughter of Cecil Carus-Wilson, F.R.S.E., of Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, and Parkstone-on-Sea, Dorset.

WHITWORTH—HERVEY.—Dec. 21, at Thurston Church, Aymer William Whitworth, of Eton College, to Alice Hervey, daughter of Col. C.R.W. and Mrs. Hervey, of Thurston Cottage, Bury, St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

CARDEW.—Dec. 25, at 15 St. Leonard's Road, Exeter, Fanny, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Caldew, R.N., aged 92.

EASTERBROOK.—Dec. 24, at Bournemouth, Major Thomas Ford Easterbrook, late of Bellfield, Eskbank N.B., and Carshalton, Surrey, aged 80.

EWART.—Dec. 25, at Gibraltar Cottage, Tunbridge Wells, Rebecca, widow, of the late Col. C. H. Ewart, inspector general, police, Punjab, India, aged 76.

HEATHCOTE.—Dec. 30, at Shepnalbury, Stevenage, Herts, Col. Alfred Unwin Heathcote, late Royal Eng., aged 67.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

JONES.—Jan. 10, at Gorakhpur, U.P., the wife of W. J. Jones, Opium Department, of a son.

ANDERSON.—Jan. 15, at Nowgong, C.I., the wife of F. Anderson, U.P., Irrigation, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst-road.
Alhambra Cinematograph, Junction of Parel and Sandhurst roads.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Prof. Parasharamrao's New Grand Circus, at 4 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maximum :—"A minute's demonstration is worth hours of explanation."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1-
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
General Mail	8-35	21-5(
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	The British Empire ..... Kaps
Overture	The Kings Lieutenant ... Titl
Valse	A Waltz Dream ..... Strauss
Selection	William Tell ..... Rossini
Bolero	Leggiero Invisible ..... Arditi
Characteristique ..	Babillage ..... Gillet
Spanish Dances ...	..... Desormes
Two step	Catch me ..... Cooper

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music. By kind permission of Lt-Col. W. C. Walton and officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, with Admission Fee :—

March	Our Director ..... Bigelow
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene ..... Hume
Valse	Eton Boating Song ... Kaps
Selection	A Life on the Ocean ... Binding
Song	Mona ..... Adams
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore ..... Godfrey
Portorican Dance ..	Sosita ..... Missud
Japanese Romance ..	Poppies ..... Moret

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The Band of the 7th (Princess Roy'l's) Dragoon Guards will play the following programme at the Gymkhana this evening :—

Military March ..	Pomp and Circumstance .. Elzar
Tubuphone Solo ..	Alicante ..... Ord Hume (Bd. A Buckle)
Grand Selection ..	Cavaliera Rusticana ... Massagni
Idyl	The Smith in the Wood .. Michaelis
Overture Solonelle ..	1812 ..... Tschaikowsky
Xylophone Solo ..	Over the Sticks ... ... Le Breton (Bd. A Buckle)
.....	The Ride of the Valkyries ... Wagner
Divertissement on the Song	Afraid to come Home in the Dark ... Lampe
Grand Selection ..	Scotland's Pride ..... Godfrey
Sketch	Ireland for ever ..... Douglas

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallasdaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day :—

March	Hoch Nassauer ..... O Hoser
Overture	Le Flutiste ..... H Kling
a Melodie	Un peu d'Amour ... Lao Silesu
b Bolero (Bell Solo) ..	Alicante ..... Ord Hume
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance, Sullivan
Valse	Pour le Bal ..... Elliot
a Dance	The Argentina Tango. Rauens
b Two Step	Mr Jollyboy ..... R Penso
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs ..... Monckton

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. R. L. I. will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening, under the direction of Mr. F. Lemose, Bandmaster :—

From 7 to 8.

March	The American Republic ..... Thiele
Selection	The Merry Widow ..... Lehar
Valse	The Girl in the Train ..... Fall
Song	Abide with Me ..... Liddle
Piccolo Solo ...	The Larks Festival ..... Brower
Selection	The Dancing Doll ..... Bayer
Two Step	Dixieland ..... Haines

From 10 to 12.

March	Sharpshooters ..... Lux
Selection	The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton
Valse	La Toscana ..... Bogalosi
Dance	Water Melon ..... Wilson
Petrol	West Patrol ..... West
Valse	Ravissante ..... Godin
Two Step	Laughing Water ..... Hager

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TOURS MAY BE ARRANGED and TICKETS ISSUED to THE PRINCIPAL CITIES of INTEREST TO ANY RAILWAY STATION in INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single Journey Tickets available for two months, Return Tickets for eight months.

Break of Journey at Intermediate Stations allowed.

For further particulars and Tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. C. Cornfield, L. R. A. M. Bandmaster.

From 9-30

Valse	Passing of Salome
Valse	Nights of Gladness
Two Step	Every body's doing it
Lancers	London Life
Valse	Brune
Valse	Comedie D' Amour
Barn Banco	Hop Scotch
Valse	The Sunshine Girl
Lancers	Girls of Cottonburg
Valse	Gipsy Love
Two Step	Bill Simmons
Valse	Godiv

SOLICITOR'S HOUSE BURGLED.—Mr. Pestonjee Limjee, a solicitor, residing at Girgaum Back-road, has complained to the police that at 4 a.m., yesterday, he was awakened by someone shouting "Thieves." He came downstairs and found that an entry had been effected into the ground-floor of his house, through a window, and a box containing clothing had been removed, and another box and a writing-desk broken open, from which cash, clothes and ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 570-12 stolen. A portion of the property, valued at Rs. 273, was recovered in the compound of an adjoining house.

A WELL-KNOWN SWIMMER COMES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Joseph Dodds, of the Hornsey Swimming Club, has received an appointment with the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay. Mr. Dodds will be much missed in swimming, musical, and other circles. For some years past he has held a large number of the Territorial Army, Hon. Artillery Company, Hornsey, and London Banks swimming championships. On many occasions he has captained the London League and Middlesex County Water-Polo teams, having played for the latter every year since 1902, during which time Middlesex has been in the final of the county championship six times, winning on three occasions. He has played in numerous international trials, and got his cap for England in 1909 and 1911 v. Wales, 1910 and 1912 v. Ireland, and 1912 v. Scotland, Ireland and Wales combined. At the last Olympic Games he accompanied the British team to Stockholm as reserve back. Mr. Dodds has won a number of prizes for running and walking, and at one time played for the Old Citizens (old boys of the City of London School) at football. He afterwards became captain of the Hon. Artillery Company's team, from which he retired owing to an injury to his leg. During the past few years he has been successively a member of St. Saviour's, Hanley-road; St Olave's, Woodbarry-down; and St. Michael's, Cornhill Church choirs. He has a deep bass voice, which has often been heard to advantage on local platforms. He is a member of the Sterndale Bennett Lodge, No. 2,182, A.F. and A.M.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Students Brotherhood has prepared a big and attractive programme of work for their first session, which extends from January to April. Begining to-morrow they promise : Lecture No. 1. Subject : "The meaning of virtue"; on Jan. 26th Lecture No. 2. Subject : "Justice and Friendship in their mutual relations"; Feb. 2nd Study : Robert Browning's "Pauline"; Feb. 9th Lecture No. 3. Subject : "Self development and self surrender"; Feb. 16th Study : Robert Browning's "Pauline"; Feb. 23rd Lecture No. 4. Subject : "The causes and cure of Moral Defects"; March 2nd Study : Robert Browning's "Pauline"; March 9th Lecture No. 5. Subject : "The relation of the Intellect to the Moral Life"; March 16th Study : Robert Browning's "Pauline"; March 23rd Study : Robert Browning's "Pauline"; March 30th Lecture No. 6. Subject : "Idealism, its meaning and scope"; April 6th Lecture No. 7. Subject : "Character and Culture"; April 13th Study : Robert Browning's "Pauline"; April 20th Lecture No. 8, Subject : "Morality and Religion as springs of Character"; April 27th Study : Robert Browning's "Pauline"; The Classes re-open on second Sunday in June 1913. Conversational Meetings will be held at the Headquarters of the Brotherhood Dr. Prabhakar's house, Girgaum), between 5-30 and 7 p.m., on the following dates :—Saturday 25th January, 15th February, 8th March and 12th April 1913. Saturday 29th March, The Students' Brotherhood "At Home." Time—5-30 to 7 p. m. (S. T.). In addition there are to be the Saturday Public Addresses at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), place of meeting will be notified a week in advance. January 18th Address by Mr. Jehangir Jamshetji Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor. Subject : "Moral Culture." President : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. O. Beaman. February 8th : Address by the Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, M.A. (Principal, Ferguson College, Poona). Subject : "Newspapers" President : Dr. Stanley Reed, L.L.D. Feoruary 22nd : Address by the Rev Dr. Scott, M.A., L.L.D. (Wilson's College. Subject : "University Reform" President: The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Hill, I.C.S. March 15th : Address by Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.L.S. (Principal, Agricultural College, Poona.) Subject : The Social Conditions of an English City and its Lessons. President : Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., L.L.B. April 5th: Address by Prof. A. Marrs, M.A. (Elphinstone College), Subject : "Nietzsche" President : The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan M.A., D.D. (Principal, Wilson College)

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th Jan., 1913.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits at 7-15 a.m.

2. There will be a General meeting of Officers and members of the Corps at the Office of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Coy. on Monday evening next, the 20th instant at 6 p.m.

3. The Ranze at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon 3-10 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

4. Tuesday the 21st instant. Commanding Officer's Parade for Fort Contingent. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress,—Drill Order Khaki, Carbins, Swords and Bandoliers.

5. Wednesday the 20th instant parade for Salsette Contingent. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a. m. punctually.

Dress :—Mufti.

Regimental Saddles, Swords and Carbines.

Corps Shooting Club.

6. It is proposed to hold a Troop team shoot of teams of 4 at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next the 25th instant. The competition will be open to as many teams per troop as care to compete, advancing from 500 to 200 yards by stages of 50 yards, objects falling plates.

Prize to be awarded to each number of the winning team. Train leaves Church Gate Station 2-10 p.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

Sultan Ahamed Ali, Rajah of Cannanore, who recently paid a visit to the Governor of Madras, is the head of the Moplah community, and comes of one of the oldest aristocratic families of Malabar. He is an accomplished Arabic-scholar and at the same time he is keenly interested in the spread of Western education in this country. Owner of one of the biggest estates in Malabar, he has been spending a considerable portion of his income in promoting the general well-being of his tenants. The Rajah has taken Sladen's Gardens, Kilpauk and will stay in Madras for some time.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALHAMBRA.

Those who visit the new Cinematograph of the Cinema Theatres Co., Ltd., can be certain of a pleasant evening. The programme this week is of the same excellent quality as the last, although the management have made a complete change in the variety of the subjects. This variety of programme which includes light drama and serio-comedy in addition to the usual Alhambra standard of comic films will be well appreciated by the large audiences which will attend this theatre. The serio-comedy Film, "Beauty counted second," describes the reception of an affianced husband, in order to prove whether his motives were actuated by love or merely admiration for the beauty which he idealised and idolised. The story is told in a very interesting manner and ought to be well received. The Star Film of the evening, entitled "A Blind Beggar's daughter," is a thrilling representation of real life. The story is simple and easily followed, and depicts the struggle between filial love and that experienced towards a count. In the end, filial love triumphs, but not before many trilling and conflicting scenes have been gone through, which rouse the entousiasm of the audience. The comics in "Book-keeper, Poet, and Hair-dresser," are highly amusing and delightfully entertaining; and, "A Runaway Elephant," the title-role of these pictures, is taken by an elephant with wonderful and admirable skill. This unusual and unique situation for an animal causes much amusement; and Jumbo's adventures cannot fail to raise a laugh. The programme is well balanced and the entertainment ought to be as successful as ever.

CORONATION.

The proprietor of the Coronation Cinematograph is to be congratulated on the innovation he has made this week which drives away the monotony of a picture show and provides an excellent amusement during the intervals.—The unique, astounding and sensational hand-balancers and the serio and dancer. The Siddons have been engaged to perform in this popular place of public amusement and the attraction it has made amongst the Cinema-going public speaks for the success of the enterprise. The Siddons, who are the stars of International Art, and who have arrived in Bombay from a tour in Australia are a troupe of acrobats, and Miss May Alpin, the serio and dancer, have already made a name and are now giving proof of their excellent performance in Bombay. The exhibition they make and the feats they perform are acclaimed by the audience while the jo and wonder of the little one's knows no bounds. Combined with this is a choice selection of films—comic and interesting—and the whole programme which takes two hours to go through is worthy of a visit.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The chief attraction in the programme of the week ensued is, "Won through Waiting," which is a high-class film, illustrating a drama full of romance and sacrifice. It is preceded by a series of pictures of "La Granja," the Spanish Royal residence, which are of great interest for their scenic effect and grandeur. "The Boy Trainer," will also be appreciated as a subject quite out of the ordinary run. "Whose Hat's this?" is full of amusement—induced by the suspicions of a hyper-sensitive husband, which lead him into difficulties that terminate in his arrest for assault and disorderly conduct. He is finally bailed out of durance vile by his wife, who, misconstrued and misjudged, had been the innocent cause of all the trouble: the moral is an excellent one for jealous husbands and wives, who run away with the impression that their own choice of their better halves must necessarily be the choice of others. In the concluding film, "Wigs, Wiffles and the Widow, the inimitable Wiffles is on this occasion hopelessly defeated in his plans of winning the affections of the widow: a victim to baldness, he employs three wigs to cover the deficiency, but his rival who had discovered the imposture that had been contrived, exposes it under conditions that shatter and vanish all Wiffles' hopes. The entertainment offered in this programme maintains the excellence of the show.

MAIDANIA.

To-night there will be a Cinderella Dance in "Maidania," the band of the 7th. Dragoon Guards being responsible for the music. It is seldom in Bombay that dances have the services of a British cavalry band, and a considerable number should be attracted in consequence.

On Sunday night, the second promenade concert of the season is advertised. The management have been fortunate in securing the services of several well-known London artistes, who happen to be in Bombay for a few days, and the programme should be a valuable antidote to the proverbial dulness of the local Sunday evening.

For next week several other novelties are being arranged, a concert for Thursday; a beauty competition for children, with sports, on Saturday evening, and the first concert of Miss Gauhar Jan later in the same evening.

WILLISON'S TENTED SHOWS.

Changes of programme have been presented nightly, the full strength of the company showing to full advantage. The numerous horses taking part in their intricate exercises have been greatly admired by all true lovers of these beautiful animals. La Petite Adele's nerve-racking feat of picking up a man seated upon a bicycle, with her teeth, has been vociferously applauded. The troupe of Russian dancers is an outstanding feature in the programme. The prettily executed movements of the dancers to the strange, weird music of the band is certainly something out of the ordinary terpischorean feat. The Anglo-American Acrobites come in for a goodly share of applause, the ease and grace with which they go through their unique performance is mid-air being greatly admired. Mons. Borowsky's high school riding is far above the average—seated like a centaur upon his noble looking charger, the animal seeming as pleased as his master. Mdlle. Nussa's dashing feats of equestrianism is a graceful exhibition and is an attractive item in the well-balanced programme. The comical absurdities of the clowns all tend to make up a first class entertainment, which no one should miss seeing. Souvenirs are given away to the audience nightly, useful presents that are acceptable to all, such as bicycles, ladies' bracelets and sarees. To-day and to-morrow, Sunday, there will be two performances, at 5 o'clock reduced prices will be charged; children will be admitted for 4 annas and including in the programme will be games for the children. In the evening, there will be another lot of presents given away. To-morrow, Sunday night, the handsome horse any about thirty valuable articles will positively be given away to the public, and it behoves everyone to be present, in case their number should be called out. The management insisting upon the lucky one taking the horse away.

Owing to the great success of the company, Mr. Willison has been induced to remain over for one week longer, but it will positively be the last. Many new and novel sensations will be introduced for the first time, full particulars appearing in the amusement columns on Monday.

INQUEST.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Bapu Khatri, a Hindu mill-hand, who was knocked down by taxi-cab (No. 1412) driven by Jamal Mahamed, at De Lisle-road on the night of the 31st December last.

It appeared that the man was crossing the road near a level crossing at Lower Parel, when the car knocked him down. His right foot being injured, he was removed to hospital where he progressed favourably but tetanus set in and he succumbed. Further evidence showed that the man had been drunk at the time of the accident.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the man had died from tetanus, following his injuries.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 16 January to 6 a.m. on the 17th January :—

	Attacks	Death
Total	1	
Total mortality to-day from all causes		84
CHOLERA	1	

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Sexagesima Sunday.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral. Woodward in E. flat. Hymns—34, 210, 559, 172; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service: 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Barnby in E. Anthem "Lord for thy tender mercies sake," Farrant. Hymns—83, 477. Collections for Bombay Church Extension Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-15 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Caoral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy; Rev. G F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Septuagesima Sunday—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service. 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, S. P. G. (Hindustani and Tamil Mission.) Clergy, Revs. H. J. P. French and J. Martyn. Churchwardens—Mr. A. G. Joseph, Mr. Charles James. 7-30 a.m. Matins and Litany. 8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Hindustani). 10 a.m. Matins and Litany and Holy Communion alternately.

Church of St. Stephen, Bandra—Services on Sunday next; Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, G. Murray Wilson, M.A.,—Sunday morning service and Holy Communion 11 a.m.; Evening service and Sermon at 7 p.m., Week day Evening prayers 7-45 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury 8 a.m. Matins and Litany —8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion Chapel of Ease to S. Paul—service by the clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or matins alternately 5 30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services connected by Rev. J Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins, and Litany; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m., 8 a.m.; 9 a.m; 6

BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE King has completely recovered from his recent indisposition, and was able to leave York Cottage on Dec. 27 and join his guests at shooting. The weather was dull and threatening but fine. His Majesty looked well.

A donation of £3 from his Majesty's Privy Purse has been sent to Mrs. Baines, the wife of a brewery labourer at Burton-on-Trent, who recently gave birth to triplets, two boys and a girl. Mr. and Mrs. Baines have five other children.

Queen Alexandra drove from Sandringham to Hunstanton on Dec. 30, and spent over half an hour walking on the promenades and through the esplanade gardens. The weather was delightfully fine.

In reply to a telegram of good wishes from the German branch of the German-British Association, the King and Queen have sent a telegram through Sir F. Ponsonby thanking the members of the association, and assuring them that "their Majesties greatly appreciate the message from those who do so much to strengthen good relations between the two countries."

The Duchess of Connaught has handed over to the Victorian Order of Nurses the sum of £44,000, subscribed as the result of her personal appeal in England and Canada.

Queen Amelia visited Richmond Hospital on Dec. 28 for the Christmas tree distribution in the Princess May children's ward, at which the senior house surgeon, Dr. Rhodes, acted as Santa Claus. Queen Amelia visited all the wards before she left, and chatted with many of the patients. "I admire all your English institutions," she said to the acting chairman, Col. J. Leslie Powell, on leaving, "and this is a beautifully appointed hospital."

During the parliamentary session up to the adjournment of the House of Commons for the Christmas holiday 470 divisions took place, as compared with 451 last year. In the Home Rule session of 1893-94, which extended to March 5, 1894, the total number of divisions was 450. According to statistics compiled by the editor of the "Parliamentary Gazette" the members of the Cabinet have recorded the following totals in the division lobbies this session :—Mr. McKenna, 413; Sir Rufus Isaacs, 390; Mr. John Burns, 377; M. J. A. Pease, 375; Mr. Herbert Samuel, 374; Mr. McKinnon Wood, 363; Mr. Hobhouse, 329; Col. Seely, 316; Mr. Lloyd George, 299; Mr. Birrell, 297; Mr. Harcourt, 283; Mr. Sydney Buxton, 247; Mr. Runciman, 228; Mr. Asquith, 186; Sir E. Grey, 168; Mr. Winston Churchill, 125. The totals of other Ministers were as follows:—Mr. Lewis, 125; Mr. J. H. Robertson, 403; Dr. Macnamara, 393; Sir J. Simon, 364; Mr. Acland, 363; Mr. Ellis Griffith, 361; Mr. Tennant, 360; Mr. Masterman, 359; Mr. T. W. Russell, 342; Mr. A. Ure, 340; Mr. Trevelyan, 330; Capt Norton, 306; Mr. George Lambert, 289; Mr. Montagu, 94.

A special report has been issued from the Select Committee on Public Petitions in the following terms:—"The Select Committee on Public Petitions, having examined certain petitions against the Established Church (Wales) Bill, and having observed that in the case of the petition from Llanbadrig, in the county of Anglesey, presented on July 11 last, many of the signatures are in the handwriting of the same persons, some are signed without authority, some are repudiated by those whose names have been used, and having received complaints in regard to this supported by declarations duly signed and witnessed, having, moreover, observed that in the case of a considerable number of petitions from Wales signatures have been obtained from persons not resident in Wales, have decided to recommend to the House that the order made upon July 11 last that the said petition from Llanbadrig, in the county of Anglesey, do lie upon the table, be read, and discharged, and that the petition be rejected."

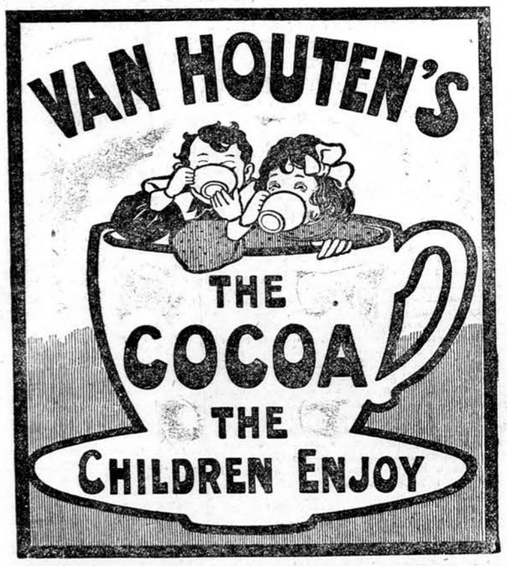
Mr. Austen Chamberlain has sent the following letter to a correspondent:—Higabury, Moor Green, Birmingham, Dec. 23, 1912.—Dear Sir,—I quite agree with you as to the success of the Albert Hall meeting and the satisfaction given by Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law on that occasion. Mr. Bonar Law's subsequent speech at Ashton is supplementary to and explanatory of what he then said, but there is no contradiction or discrepancy between them. It must, I think, be obvious to you and to any man who thinks about the subject that before deciding the details of Colonial Preference consultation and conference with Colonial representatives is necessary. What the Unionist leaders seek from the people is power to arrange for reciprocal preference, within certain defined limits. Exactly what the amount and the character of the preference shall be can only be settled when a British Government has this power and is in a position to conclude an arrangement with the Dominions. All parties to the agreement must, of course, retain their autonomous rights. We have no more pretension to fix Colonial duties than the Dominions have to fix ours. But we believe that commercial union would be to our mutual advantage, and I do not doubt that a satisfactory agreement could be come to as soon as our people have invested our Government with the necessary powers.

The "Primrose League Gazette" publishes the following New Year's message from the Grand Master of the League, Lord Curzon of Kedleston:—"Nineteen thirteen will be a year of great importance for the Primrose League. For in this year the first-fruits of the wicked and unconstitutional revolution brought about by the Parliament Act will be manifest. A series of violent and partisan measures, never sanction by the electorate, and profoundly unpopular with all classes except those who have some political or personal advantage—having been forced by the guillotine and the closure through the House of Commons—are to be sent up for rejection by the House of Lords. The battle will then be transferred to the country, and on every platform it will be the duty of Primrose Leaguers to expose their real character and menace to the constituencies, and to convince the latter that it is the rights and liberties of the people that are at stake. For sovereign power has in truth been usurped by a body of petty tyrants, affecting to rule in the name of Great Britain, but in reality representing the interests of the cupidity of a number of minorities united only in the common desire for political spoil. All success to the Primrose League in its efforts to defeat this conspiracy."

A deputation arranged by the Welsh National Liberal Council waited on Mr. McKenna and Mr. Ellis Griffith at the Home Office on Dec. 31 to protest against the Government's concessions to the Church in Wales on the Disestablishment Bill. The deputation consisted of about twelve Welsh Liberals, headed by Mr. C. E. Breeze, a Liberal Churchman of Portmadoc, and included Mr. F. C. Bowring, prospective Liberal candidate for Cardiff; Mr. Caradoc Rees, of Denbigh; and Mr. E. A. Charles and Mr. T. S. Gower, of Newport. The proceedings were private. The deputation was with Mr. McKenna nearly two hours. It was urged that the concessions, which had been made by the Government were not just, and that at any rate no further concessions should be made. It is understood that Mr. McKenna intimated that, in the light of events in the House of Commons arising upon the debate of the Bill, the so-called concessions were not in fact concessions, but were bound to be a mere act of justice; but the deputation might take it that the Government would not concede anything further in the direction of leaving endowments with the Church of England. At the conclusion of Mr. McKenna's reply a vote of thanks was passed to him "for his exposition of the true state of affairs." The deputation then went to the House of Commons, where for two hours they and the Welsh parliamentary representatives considered Mr. McKenna's reply.

Dec. 31 was the last day for receiving names for enrolment on the first lists of doctors willing to give service under the National Insurance Act. The messages from every part of the country show that, notwithstanding the increasing tendency in many quarters to accept under pressure the Government offer, a considerable proportion of the profession continue to abide, by the pledge which they took as members of the British Medical Association. While many panels in town and country have been completed—some of them at the last moment—there remain extensive areas and important boroughs in which panels have not been formed. In several instances, indeed, there has been a total refusal of service, and a deadlock is in prospect in these areas.

An attempt to temper with railway signals at Tiffere Bar was discovered during mail week, some



cord having been tied round the elbow joints. The outrage, which was believed to be the work of suffragists, was, happily, discovered before any harm was done. The suffragists deny any knowledge of the affair.

The London Liberal Federation has adopted a scheme for the reform of the Government of London which will form one of the chief planks in the Progressive platform at the County Council elections next March. The proposal is that the whole of the present administrative county, together with the City, should be governed by a central authority composed of 200 councillors, whose elected chairman should be Lord Mayor of London. The present borough councils would be retained under the scheme.

It has at last become possible to ascertain the exact nature of the proposals made for a tramway tunnel in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Paul's. Canon Alexander said on Dec. 27 that the cathedral authorities had succeeded, after considerable delay, in obtaining the necessary plans; and it was a matter both of surprise and of regret that neither in the Bill nor in the accompanying plans was there any reference to or any sign of any protective measures for the cathedral. The design showed that the proposals made did not concern a mere tunnel or excavation of moderate dimensions, but provided for vast underground works, including a subterranean tramway terminus with platforms and approaches almost encircling the east end of the cathedral. The tunnel, which is to admit a double line of cars, will be twenty-one feet deep and about thirty feet wide; it runs within sixty-five feet of the foundations, and was reported at some points to touch a lower level than the foundations themselves. The drainage of water from the subsoil, both in the actual construction of this immense tunnel and after it was made, was inevitable. Canon Alexander added that it must be clear to any ordinary intelligence how perilous an undertaking it would be to construct such works as these at the foot of one of the heaviest fabrics in world, poised with most delicate balance on the the treacherous slope of a hill. He had not found one man of real eminence who would assert that no danger was to be apprehended.

The Postmaster-General announces that reductions in the charges for telegrams to Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and British Central Africa will take effect on and from Jan. 1.

The Brighton Railway announce that, beginning on Jan. 1, New Continental express trains will run from Brighton to Victoria at 12-20 p.m. and from Victoria to Brighton at 3-10 p.m. every week-day, both trains covering the journey in sixty minutes. Pullman cars will also be run in these trains.

It is understood that the Board of Trade has now practically finished the re-drafting of the rules of life-saving at sea of which the original draft was issued during the summer recess and was laid on the table of the House of Commons on the first day that Parliament reassembled. On that occasion there was a discussion and criticism of Mr. Buxton's proposals which were supposed to embody the lessons drawn from the loss of the "Titanic". The debate was merely adjourned but Mr. Buxton, on behalf of the Board of Trade, said that "it might be necessary to amend the rules in some respect before they became statutory," and he indicated that in principle he had no objection to considering whether a larger proportion of deck life-boats should not be allowed. Since that time, in response to criticism, the draft rules have undergone considerable modification.

The delegate meeting of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation decided on Dec. 28 in Manchester to withdraw from the Brooklands Agreement. The resolution in favour of this policy was brought forward by the Oldham Province, and was in the following terms:—"That this meeting of representatives knowing that there is a strong feeling among the members of the amalgamation generally against the unsatisfactory manner it which the working of the Brooklands Agreement acts against their trade grievances being settled within a reasonable time particularly in regard to "bad spinning" complaints, hereby resolves to instruct our general secretary to take the measures necessary for this amalgamation withdrawing from the Brooklands Agreement."

In consequence of the dispute arising out of the proceedings of the recent delegate meeting in Manchester, the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers were on Jan. 1 forcibly evicted from the offices, 110 Peckham Road, the headquarters of the Union. The eviction was carried out by a number of members of the Union connected with branches in and about London, said to be acting on behalf of the trustees recently dismissed by the executive. The members of the council strongly resisted the efforts to evict them. Entrance was ultimately effected from adjoining premises through a partition and the party in possession were ejected by superior force. In the struggle four persons sustained injuries.

The steamer "Duchess of Cornwall" arrived at Falmouth on Dec. 27, and reported having a disastrous experience in the gale off the Lizard on Thursday night. She was making for Falmouth to repair some damage, when a tremendous sea struck the steamer, tearing away the funnel, which was washed overboard. All the boats were smashed. The wave washed the chief mate, Mr. W. Walquest, of Cardiff, overboard; also a sailor named Martin, of Wicklow, who was steering at the time, both men being drowned. It was only the gallantry of the engineers and stokers, who worked up to their knees in water and kept the fires going, that saved the ship. The captain had a very lucky escape. He was standing on the bridge with his chief mate, and had only left to examine a chart in the chart-room when the big sea struck the steamer.

The steamer "City of Lucknow," bound from Liverpool to Karachi with a large general cargo, reached Plymouth on Dec. 29 in a storm-battered condition. The liner, which hails from Glasgow, experienced a hurricane in the Bay of Biscay on Boxing day. The captain was swept off the poop and was hurled down the companion to the saloon. Another sea washed him into his cabin. He was bleeding from a severe wound on the head, which rendered him unfit for duty. Four hours later the chief officer was knocked down by a big sea and had his collarbone broken. With the captain he was landed at Plymouth for medical treatment. The vessel had her steering gear smashed, besides sustaining other damage.

Mr. W. S. Elgar, a member of the Canterbury Farmers' Club, has raised a crop of wheat which realised £1,660 7s. 3d., without the value of the straw from, the produce of a quarter of seed. The wheat is a new variety brought out by the Cambridge University School of Agriculture and Mr. Elgar bought for eight guineas a quarter of the seed in 1910. The first year he had a crop of 43 quarters 5 bushels. Plant ng the whole of this last season he had a total crop of 770 quarters, which he has now sold for the splendid price stated. His outlay of eight guineas has thus produced over £1, 660, in two years.

The quarterly statement of the revenue for the United Kingdom shows that the receipts for the three months ended Dec. 31 were £41,773,045, an increase of £884,182, and for the nine months £117,317,870, an increase of £3,400,286. This is a fairly satisfactory result, as the Budget estimates were for an increase, on the whole year, of only about £2,900,000 on 1911-12. Excise is still falling off, however, and at present shows a larger decrease than it was expected to show on the whole twelve months. Customs and stamps show satisfactory increases for the quarter; Estate Duty receipts were £792,000 less, but are still largely in excess for the nine months; income-tax shows a decrease, but nearly three-fourths of the estimated total for it have to be collected in the current quarter, as usual.

The British Board of Film Censors, which was established in November by the joint efforts of cinematograph film manufacturers and exhibitors, began active work on Jan. 1 at 77 Shaftesbury Avenue, where offices have been opened and a small picture theatre fitted up. Mr G. A. Redford is director, and he will be assisted in his work by four examiners. All pictures which are sent to the Board to be approved will be first shown on a screen before the examiners, and if there is any feature to which exception is taken the film or the particular portion of it will be submitted to Mr. Reford, whose decision on any point will be final. The new body has no official status, but it is hoped that with the support of manufacturers and exhibitors it will be possible to exercise control over all pictures shown in this country, whether prepared here or elsewhere. The scheme has the approval of the Home Office. In answer to a question in the House of Commons recently Mr. McKenna stated that he thought that such an independent examination of films would be useful to the trade, and do much to protect the public from any risk of the production of objectionable pictures.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

In the "Toronto Globe's" annual commercial review it is stated that the gross railway earnings for the year 1912 were dol 200,000,000 (£40,000,000), as compared with dol 100,000,000 (£20,000,000), eight years ago, and notwithstanding increased operating expenses, the net surplus is about dol 60,000,000 (£12,000,000). It is insisted, however, that double tracks are needed on all trunk lines, and that extensions on a large scale are wanted in the western provinces in order to gather crops on the new acreage placed under cultivation. Bond sales in London amounted to £200,000,000, against £221,000,000 for the previous year. The production of pig iron reached £1,000,000 tons, an increase of £200,000 tons during the year; and steel mills turned out £800,000 tons, an increase of £75,000 tons. The total trade for the year is estimated at over one billion dollars (£200,000,000), of which imports accounted for 650,000,000 and exports for 350,000,000.

On New Year's Day the first train over the Transcontinental Railway arrived at Port Colborne with a consignment of wheat from Saskatchewan. On arrival the grain was immediately ground into flour, and to-day it was shipped in the same cars to South Africa by way of St. John. The train consisted of twenty cars of wheat. At various points on the line the inauguration of the service was made the occasion of impromptu celebrations. At Cochrane the train was welcomed by the Board of Trade, and a similar demonstration was held at Cobalt.

In reply to a formidable deputation of French Canadians which came to protest against the new regulations to ensure the more efficient teaching of English in bilingual school in Ontario, Sir James Whitney said that the representations would be fully considered, but as the Province now had public schools and separate schools the Government was utterly opposed to the establishment of another set of schools which would be racial rather than public or religious.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Customs revenue of Newfoundland for the half-year ended Dec. 31 is dols. 180,000 (£38,000) in excess of the yield for the corresponding period in 1911.

AUSTRALIA.

For the past half-year the net revenue returns of New South Wales and South Australia shows increases of £208,000 and £16,000 respectively, while those of Victoria show a decrease of £26,000. Referring to the South Australian revenue, Mr. Peake, the Premier of the State, said that the railway receipts were £34,000 in excess of the estimate, and harvest prospects pointed to further heavy traffic.

Owing to the narrowness of the majority which it commands in the House of Assembly the Tasmanian Government has asked for a dissolution. This the Governor has granted. The elections have been fixed for Jan. 23. At the last General Elections held at the end of April, as the result of Labour gains, the Government's majority was reduced to two.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The customary official receptions on the occasion of the New Year were held at the Elysee on Jan. 1, when M. Fallieres, for the last time as Chief of State, exchanged greetings of the season with the Diplomatic Body and the many representatives of the great services of the State who called at the Palace throughout the day. At two o'clock the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers-Plenipotentiary arrived at the Elysee to offer their New Year's greetings to the Chief of State. They were headed by the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie. The President has received a great number of telegrams from Sovereigns and Chiefs of States, including King George, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Italy, the King of the Belgians, Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the King of the Hellenes, the King of Montenegro, the King of Norway, the King of Sweden, the King of Saxony, the King of Servia, and the Sultan.

M. Poincare, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs announced late on December 27 his candidature for the Presidency of the Republic. M. Ribot was likewise intimated that he will be a candidate and it is understood that M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies and M. Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, will also maintain their candidatures. The other names which are mentioned are those of M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine, and M. Pams, Minister of Agriculture, but in neither of these two cases has candidature been announced.

According to a Reuter telegram, the Disciplinary Council has ordered the transfer to another office of the postmaster of Arracourt, on the Franco-German frontier, a mistake on whose part was the cause of the "mobilisation" of the reservists in the surrounding communes in November last. The "mobilisation" order, based on the misreading of a telegram was circulated through the sleeping countryside, and all the men available for service were called from their beds. It was not until the Reservists were on their way to Luneville, the rallying point, that the mistake was discovered.

By the will of M. Edouard Detaille Paris will shortly possess an interesting museum of costume and a permanent exhibition of his works, the artist having bequeathed his house on the Boulevard Malesherbes and all its contents, together with a sum of £8,000 for necessary structural alterations, to the Society of the History of Costume.

GERMANY.

The foundation-stone was laid on Dec. 28 of the chapel which is being built at Leipzig in memory of the 22,000 Russian soldiers who were killed there in 1813. The Czar was represented at the ceremony by the Russian Minister of War, General Sukhomlinoff, and the Saxon Government by the Saxon Premier, Count Vitzthum von Eckstadt. The Russian Minister at Dresden, some members of the Russian committee superintending the work, a deputation of officers from a Cossack regiment, the Saxon Minister of War, and the sculptor of the memorial, Wladimir Pokrowski, an academician of St. Petersburg, were also present. The chapel will be consecrated next October. The bell has been made out of guns used in the War of Liberation, and there will be a museum in the crypt.

SPAIN.

The Premier, Count Romanones presented on Dec. 31, to King Alfonso the collective resignation of the Cabinet. His Majesty replied that he desired the Liberals to remain in power, and requested Count Romanones to reform the Cabinet. The Count consulted the principal Liberals, and this evening presented the following list of Ministers, who were immediately sworn in:—Senor Navarro Reverter, Foreign Affairs; Senor Lopez Munoz, Public Instruction; General Luque, War; Senor Amalio Gimeno, Marine; Senor Suarez Inclan, Finances; Senor Albe, Interior; Senor Villanueva, Public Works; Senor Barroso, Justice. The new Foreign Minister was Finance Minister in the previous Cabinet.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon correspondent of the "Morning Post" wrote on Dec. 29:—The President of the Republic has consulted the leaders of the various parties with a view to the formation of a new Ministry. The position is farcical, inasmuch as, although Portugal has been virtually without a Government during the last month, the Ministry has not yet resigned.

RUSSIA.

The Duma, which adjourned on Dec. 28 for the Christmas recess, will meet again on Jan. 21. The debate on the Government declaration was closed with the adoption by 132 votes to seventy-eight of the following Progressist motion:—"That this House, after hearing the Premier's statement, expresses the conviction that the normal work of the Legislature can only be carried out if, on the one hand, the Government and the Legislative Assemblies co-operate with a sincere view to the realisation of the principles proclaimed in the Imperial Manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, and if, on the other hand, strict respect for the law be enforced; invites the Government firmly and openly to tread this path, and passes to the Order of the Day." The official order prohibiting publication for the space of the next twelve months of any detail or information relating to the army or the navy is severely criticised by the Press.

EGYPT.

The Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, Lord Edward Cecil, has presented his note on the Budget of 1913. He says that, provided the volume and price of the cotton crop be maintained, it is reasonable to assume that a steady if slow improvement may be looked for in local financial conditions, which in the past have been prejudiced by overtrading and indiscriminate credit. The revenue returns for the year will probably show an aggregate expansion of some £E400,000 over the corresponding period in 1911, but of this at least £E100,000 does not represent real increase in revenue, being counter-balanced by expenditure on the other side of the account. Substantial advances are recorded under the heads of railways, telegraphs, tobacco, justice, and house tax. Customs receipts have declined owing to the falling off in imports.

In the House of Commons on Jan. 2, Sir W. Byles asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he was yet able to give the House further information as to the existence, nature, or extent of the sedition in Egypt which had recently made it necessary to suspend an important newspaper and to condemn a young Nationalist to ten years' imprisonment.

Sir E. Grey: I have never suggested that extensive sedition exists in Egypt at the present time, and it is for the purpose of preventing sedition rather than suppressing it that it has been found necessary to take the action to which my hon. friend refers. The conviction of Ahmed Mukhtar was due to his being discovered to be in possession of sixty copies of a seditious manifesto containing a violent appeal to the memory of Wardani, the assassin of Boutros Pasha and recommendations that secret terrorist societies should be formed to act against the authorities of the Egyptian Government. In these circumstances I see no reason for any intervention on the part of his Majesty's Government (Opposition cheers), especially as the case comes just after a conspiracy against the lives of the Khedive, the Prime Minister, and Lord Kitchener. (Hear, hear.)

PERSIA.

A number of reactionary mullahs at Tabriz, the capital of the province of Azerbaijan, recently telegraphed to the Cabinet and to the British and Russian Ministers here declaring that the progress of Persia required the dismissal of the Regent, the elimination of the Bakhtiari element from the Cabinet, and the placing of Saad-ed-Dowleh at the head of affairs. Otherwise, the telegram added, the province of Azerbaijan would secede from the Teheran Government and declare its independence. The Sipahdar has brought this agitation to the notice of the British Consul at Tabriz in a written communication, in which he affects to regard the opinion of the mullahs as representative of the general opinion prevailing in the province. Should Azerbaijan determine to secede, the Teheran Government would in the present circumstances, probably be unable to offer any effective resistance to such a step unless Russia, as appears to be unlikely, lent her assistance. Salar-ed-Dowleh, the brother of the ex-Shah, who is at present reported to be at Mazanderan, has rejected the terms offered by the Government, declaring that he will not accept terms from a Bakhtiari Government. He says, however, that he is prepared to accept terms from a Government presided over by Saad-ed-Dowleh.

CHINA.

A Pekin message of Dec. 30 says.—Reports from Chinese sources state that 100 British soldiers are entering Tibet from India with the object of protecting British trade there.

China begins the new year by defaulting, as the Powers have not replied to her request for an extension of time in the matter of arrears in the indemnity instalments. The opportunity to arrange advances from the Crisp group has been allowed to slip while negotiations with the Six-Power group still drag an and in any case, the Six-Power group does not contemplate the provision of money for this purpose Funds therefore are not forthcoming and the indemnity payment due to-morrow cannot be made.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Jan. 3, 1913.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr. E. Burton. Mr. W. E. Richards.
Mr. W. N. Maw. Mr. S. N. Mackenzie.
Mr. H. E. W. Martindell. Mr. L. M. Phillipe.
Mr. J. E. Lloyd Williams.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S., 6 mo. M.C. Mr. W. I. Cooke, 3 mo. M.C.
Capt. G. Fowler, I.M.S., 4 mo. M.C. Mr. J. C. C. MacHutchin, 1 mo.

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GREENLEES BROTHERS, Distillers, Argyleshire, Glasgow & London.

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Damiana Coca. | Muirapuama Saw Palmette | Gold Chloride Pichi.
Which are calculated to give the best and most lasting result without the reactionary effects followed from the employment of such drugs as
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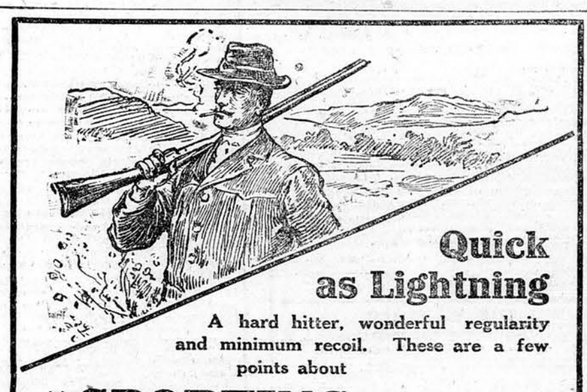
BOMBAY.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which will appeal to all sportsmen who appreciate a perfect powder.
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Agents—
Ewart, Latham & Co.,
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GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.
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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—how often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
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5th—Perfection on all points.
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HINDU LADIES' CLUB.

Lady Procter's Address from the Chair.

At the annual Social gathering of the Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club of Bombay, on Thursday evening, Lady Procter delivered the following address from the chair,—Ladies,—I thank you very sincerely for your kindness in asking me to preside this afternoon, and I assure you I deem it a great privilege to meet so many Hindu ladies at this interesting gathering. It has been a great regret of mine that during late years I have had to spend so much time in England, owing to the claims of my children, that I have necessarily been somewhat out of touch with many of my Indian friends, and with the movements taking place in this country, but my keen interest has been ever unabated, and therefore, there is to me a peculiar pleasure at being present with you this afternoon. May I congratulate you most heartily on the report which has just been presented and which shows that the aims and ideals of the founders and inspirers of this Club, the late Mr. Justice Ranade and Mrs. Ranade (to whom we tender our hearty congratulations on the well deserved honour bestowed on her) —have not been lost sight of, but have animated the whole work of the Club. I suppose if one wanted to put the ideal of this and similar Clubs very tersely, one could hardly do better than to say that it was one of service and self-development, and surely that is an ideal, ladies, for the whole of life, service for others, and the development and training of our own personalities and powers, however little these may seem, so that our service may be the more effectual and enlightened, and I we may serve our generation as faithfully as may be. By your meetings for discussions and lectures and so forth, and your library—the increased use of which is a happy sign of the healthy condition of the Club for where can we find such wise and faithful friends as good books? you are surely extending your own vision of the wonderful realities of life and deepening your own understanding of and sympathy with the visions and ideals of others in such a way that your service to mankind shall be stronger and wiser and greater than it could otherwise be. And surely in the work of the Seva Sadan which you have so liberally helped this year we have exemplified one of the finest pieces of service for others which has been undertaken in his Presidency of late years. But do not mistake me when I thus speak of service and think that I mean only 'specialised' work such as the Seva Sadan, Homes, Refuges etc. etc., for to me all life is service, and the greatest service a woman can give to her nation and her country is in her own home. But, ladies, to do this home service in the very best way, we used to see to it that we are developing and training ourselves, that we have the open vision to see and understandthe great movements that are going on all throughthe world, and the open ear to hear to call to sacrifice and sympathy and help as the nations of the world are emerging into a broader and fuller life. How are we going to train and equip our sons and daughters for the part they must play in life, how teach them to be honourable and enlightened citizens helping in their measure to purify and ennable the social, political and industrial life of the city and country to which they belong unless we ourselves understand and sympathise with the march of events and the trend of the times!

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

We are living in great days and one of the great signs of the times is what is called in almost every country of the world the woman's movement—that movement which has arisen because woman is seeking to become articulate; because she has become conscious of a personality and powers which are her own distinctive contribution to the world; because "a new sense of citizenship has been born, so that women are taking broad views of life and its duties. Instead of a merely individualistic ideal the solidarity of life has become apparent and a new sense of the claims of the corporate body." This new sense of citizenship brings with it heavy responsibilities, and in many countries we find women becoming the advocates of the oppressed, interesting themselves actively in the social conditions of their less fortunate sisters, seeking to help in such great matters as infant mortality and other social evils. In every country there is a growing demand among women for education, and I suppose it is this higher education which has brought in so much freedom of thought and given indeed the power to think. In such a gathering as this I need hardly lay stress on the importance of education. You all realise it. Only I beg of you: Do all you can to advance the cause of education—moral physical, intellectual—for your girls and your boys. School life is so important for both. They gain there such a sense of "Spirit de corps" and realise the need of a spirit of give and take'—both so important in after life. Again, women travel so much in these days and that has brought a growth of independence which has to be reckoned with. And so it seems to me we are conscious to-day of the throb of a new life pulsing and beating through the world, deeply conscious of it here in India, and as women we need to try to realise what our share in it must be, for as we look back in history we see that we can almost measure the progress of a people by the place given to its women, so sacred and immense is the influence of woman, for with man as the head of the home, she is its centre, and its heart. And so it is in the home life that we must principally give our contribution and much to strengthen and purify the life of our nation, for its greatest hope lies in the upbuilding of character. Social reforms must come, for without them the great hindrances to the right development of life cannot be removed. All honour to the men and women leading the van of social reform. Let us see to it that we, who have the care of children, do our share by building up the characters of the future parents of the race. There is so much one could say on this subject, but I must not take too long. Bear with me if I lay stress on a few points out of many, which seem to me of importance. First, I have already spoken of the need of a wide outlook and broad as well as high ideals. This is not easy to us women, we are essentially conservative and dislike change, and it is surely right to cling to the great traditions of the past, but let us remember that what is greatest and best in those old traditions, the deep inner secret meaning of them, that which is essentially their life need never be lost, even in the midst of great changes, but can be adjusted and used to mould and develop that which is new, and it will surely be the gainer. Secondly, let us seek to develop in ourselves and our children a great sense of honour. You have such wonderful old traditions of Hindu honour, let them not be lost. It seems to me a great danger all the world over in these days of rapid movement and much publicity lest there grow up such a desire for recognition and reward, that the delicate sense of unsullied honour be lost. Let right be done for right's sake, and in the right way—that is what we need to teach our children and remember that even in their play they can learn it. Again, just because life is so full of interest and thrill we need more than ever to learn and to teach self-control. I have said our ideal is service—we can only truly serve when we have learnt self-control.

EXAMPLE OF SELF-CONTROL.

It is great to learn this self-control in the smallest details of life, then when the crises come, we shall be prepared. We have seen a fine example of the lately in our own honoured Viceroine. I was sorry to be unable to be present at the meeting yesterday as I returned too late from up-country but I have read the account of it with deep interest, and it was I think Lady Armstrong who spoke of this self-control of which we are now speaking. And may I be allowed to diverge from my subject for one moment and link on the name of Lady Cresgh to that of Lady Hardinge, as being another from whom we get a fine example of courage and self-control? She was on the second elephant and so had the full view of what must have been a most nerve shattering sight, and yet she quietly went on with H. E. the Commander-in-Chief practically leading the procession, and after the Durbar returned again in the same way. The crises of life do not come to most of us mercifully in this startling manner, but they come, and we do much by our self-control and courage to help those around us to be strong and brave in their turn. And truly for the daily struggle for right against wrong this same attribute is needed. Only look at the growing list of men and women of many lands, who have striven bravely and truthfully against wrong, oppression and sin; and as we realisethe struggle and the sacrifice involved ere victory was won, we marvel at the patience and control whichkept them steadfast under much discouragement. And yet again, another very important point to be emphasised in our training of our boys and our girls is that of service rather than rights. The foundations of social life lies in mutual service, there is danger in our forgetting that in a demand for rights.

And lastly, we surely need to cultivate that deep inner life, the spiritual life which really absolutely moulds and controls the outward life. This has been called a materialistic age, and the rush for wealth, position etc., is tremendous—what is it going to be worth if we gain the whole world and yet lose our own soul? We see truth in different ways but to all of us God has given light—let us "follow the gleam,' cost what it may, and let us teach our children so to do. If we seek truly after God it will cost sacrifice and involve self-denial but it is surely only as the inner life is purified and seeks the highest at all costs—the utmost for the highest—that the outward life will be strong and noble and helpful.

May I close with words by Mrs. Browning which from a child have always seemed to me to contain a great ideal for us women:—She never found fault with you. Never implied your wrong by her right. Yet men at her side grew nobler girls, purer, None knelt at her feet confessed lovers enthrall, They knelt more to God than before that was all.

May the influence of this Club become more and more helpful to the Hindu ladies of this city in every way, and I hope this new year upon which you are now entering may be one of the very best in your annals. (Applause).

On the motion of Lady Chandavarkar, seconded by Mrs. Maneckbai Kothare, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Procter, and the proceedings terminated.

KOLHAPUR LADIES' MEETING.

A meeting of nearly 4,500 Maratha ladies under the presidentship of Her Highness was held last evening in the old palace in Kolhapur city in connection with an address of sympathy to be forwarded to H. E. Lady Hardinge. Both stories of the palace and the whole gallery were crowded with women of all grades of society. The Maharani Saheb herself made a short speech. Although many of the speeches could not be properly heard on account of the noise of the crowd attracted to the meeting arrangements were made to distribute copies of the address to all the women.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 14.

The Director of Public Instruction and Messrs. Burnett and Prendergast, Professors of the Nizam College, are now busy holding their official inspections of all local schools. Yesterday they inspected the All Saints' High School, and examined every class; the Director in science and General Knowledge, Mr. Burnett, mathematics, and Mr. Prendergast, second languages. Their report will be issued later. It is understood that in future, the compulsory second language will be either Urdu, Persian or Arabic. These might certainly do very well for the public service, but the extinction of Latin particularly will just as certainly tend to lower the standard of English in the same way as a study of logic without rhetoric. Therefore, two second languages should be insisted on, the first being Latin and the other any one of the aforementioned three vernaculars.

The wife of Captain Buller, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, whose condition was declared to be hopeless, has rallied, and is now nearly convalescent. Mrs. Buller contracted blood-poisoning. General good wishes and congratulations have taken the place of sympathy and anxiety.

What Mr. Casson-Walker strived to attain is now about to bear fruit. A new coin will substitute the Mahboobi rupee. On the obverse there will be the effigy of the King-Emperor and on the reverse, the words: "Hyderabad State." It will be in value equal to the British rupee and current all over British India and wherever the British rupee is legal tender. This will put an end to the galling fluctuations of exchange.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Jan. 17.

The P. and O. Co's., mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 3rd instant, arrived in harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bradford, Mr. J. C.
Fielding, Lt. W. L.
Fielding, Lt. W. L.
Hopp, Mr. S. E. and Mrs.
Leeman, Mr. J.
Leeman, Mr. E.
Lorain, Rev. J. T.
MacDonald, Lt. M. H.
Mead, Miss E.
Mr. Pauling's, Valet (E. Delgado.)
Mrs. Pauling's Malo (A Roberts).
MacDonald, Lt. M. H. S
Needham, Miss E.
Paul, Mr. G. H.
Rowland, Mr. G. and Mrs.
Sim, Mr. A.
Sinha, Mrs. A.
Seymour, Mr. C. M.
Wood, Comdr.
Walker, Mr. J.
Williams, Mr. E. A.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Boyce, Mr. W. H.
Barlow, Mr. G. T. and Mrs.
Bruce, Capt. R. W. D.
Bedder, Capt. H. F.
Blunt, Mr. E. A. H.
Berthon, Major.
Berthon, Mrs.
Conbrough, Mr. A. C.
Carbury, Mr. C. W. W.
De Labilliere, Maj. E. G. D.
Donald, Mr. A.
Dunn, Miss L. T.
Forsyth, F. R. S., Prof.
F. A. R. and Mrs.
Findlay, Mr. C.
Glancy, Mrs. R.
Grove, Miss S. M.
Hunter, Mr. R. H.
Jackson, Mr. F.
MacKenzie, Maj. L. O. and Mrs.
Medley, Mr. N.
Mitchells, Mr. W. A.
Meyer, Mr. R.
Pilkington, Mr. E.
Peck, Mr. L. J.
Povl, Mr. W. G. and Mrs.
Pauling, Mr. G. and Mrs.
Pardwals, Mr. B. R.
Sparkes, Mr. H. W.
Simpson, Mr. O.
Spearburg, Miss.
Smithers, Mr. M.
Stoney Capt. J. P. L.
Spencer, I.O.S., Mr. C.G. and Mrs.
Stott, Mr. T. B. and Mrs.
Whatley, Miss.
Wells, Mr. F. L. and Mrs.
Wright, Capt. J. M.
Wood, Comdr. A. E.
Warden, Mr. J.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Charlton, Major J. G.
Irvine, Mr. D. A.
Sharples, Mr. and Mrs.
Sturge, Mr. P. H.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY

Damala, Mr. A. J.
Komuro, Mr.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Ashton, Mr. S. H.
Fatehchand, Mr. T.
Newton-Smith, Mr.

Per s.s. "Cleopatra."—Jan. 17.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s.s. "Cleopatra" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Aga, Mr.
Beck, Mr.
Benson, Mr. E. F.
Burton, Miss
Boyd, Mr. and Mrs.
Da Costa, Mrs. and 2 children.
Fox, Mr.
Firminger, Revd. and Mrs. W. H.
Gallilee, Capt. and Mrs.
Hamburger, Mr.
Javeri, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Kazakos, Mr.
MacIntosh Mr. and Mrs. and infant.
Patrick, Lt.
Rush, Mr. and Mrs.
Schweizer, Mr. L.
Temple Miss A.
Thisniah, Capt.
Schmuck, Mr.
Taki, Mr. M. M.
Wibelitz, Mr. B.
Werschansky, Mr. S.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Jan. 18.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Bonus, Mr A R
Buck, Rev O M
Childs, I M S, Lt.-Col L F
Cuthill, Mr F
Dinshaw, Mr K R D
Collins, Mrs B A
Dinshaw, Mr R D
Doxford, Mr R
Ettasamuddin, Mr M
Fleming, Mr G
Fraser, Mr W C
Furnival, Mr F
Hayward, Mr
Holland, Capt E F
Hamilton, Captain E G
Harwood, Mr W A
James, Mr J F W
Jones, Mr E H
Lorimer, Capt E
Major, Mr and Mrs T M F
Menta, Mrs P B and inft
Muir, Mr A H
Phillips, Mr F
Pinkney, Mr T M B
Reid, Mr
Richardson, Mrs
Ritherdon, Mr and Mrs S G
Rosenthal, Mr V
Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Kerrim
Shore, Maj W F
Simcock, Mr P
Somerville, R N Comdr H G
Stein, Mr E N
Stratton, Mr L
Stuart, Maj-Genl R C O
Thomson, Mr J Wishart
Tom, Mr S B
Turle, R N, Lt C E
Turner, Mr and Mrs A
White, R N, Lt J

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Viceroy of India.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Dec. 30, replying to a question from Sir J. D. Rees.

Mr. Acland, who answered, said:—The House will have learned during the recess of the attempt to assassinate the Governor-General of India on the occasion of his state entrance into Delhi on Dec. 23. With regard to the facts of the outrage I cannot add anything to the full reports which have appeared in the Press. I am glad to be able to state that Lord Hardinge's condition has steadily improved. (Hear, hear.) The shock was severe and the wounds painful, but his hearing, at first injured, is returning, and he has been able to see some of the members of his household. A small piece of metal in his neck has yet to be removed. The news of the outrage provoked intense indignation and sympathy with the victims throughout India, which has been re-echoed from the Dominions and from foreign countries. The Secretary of State in Council immediately telegraphed a message of sympathy to Lord and Lady Hardinge, in which I am sure the House will share. (Hear, hear.) Rewards for the discovery of the criminals have been offered by Government and supplemented by the chiefs and people of India. No definite discovery is yet reported.

Sir J. D. Rees was about to ask if there was any information as to whether the outrage was the result of conspiracy, when he was met by cries of "No, no," and Mr. H. Baker repeated the last sentence of the answer.

BUILDING SITES IN DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India; Whether it is intended to set aside a site in the new Delhi for a cathedral; if so, whether the site has already been decided upon; and whether the building to be erected will be entirely raised by voluntary donations.

Mr. Acland, who replied, said:—The sites for buildings at Delhi have not yet been allocated. It may be assumed that a site will be set apart for a church. The question whether it will be a cathedral church and the funds out of which it will be built have not, so far as the Secretary of State is aware, yet arisen.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

Mr. Fred Hall asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state by whom the cost of cabling to England summaries of Indian Press comments on the speech recently delivered at Cheltenham by the Secretary of State for India was borne.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State, following the practice of his predecessors, is in daily telegraphic correspondence with the Viceroy on matters of public interest affecting India, and the charge for the telegram referred to, as for all similar communications, was borne by Indian revenues.

THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to proposals for securing the sanitation and amenities of the new Delhi by damming the River Jumna made by Sir Leslie Bradford; and whether they will be brought before the new Delhi Town Planning Committee for their consideration and assistance.

Mr. H. Baker: The hon. member no doubt refers to a paper on Delhi read by Sir Bradford Leslie at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts. A copy has been sent to the Government of India.

Capt. Murray asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is proposed to publish the report of the committee appointed to advise on the site and planning of the new Delhi.

Mr. H. Baker: A copy of the report will be placed at once in the Library. But it should be understood that until the committee make their final recommendations the report does not bind in any way either the Government of India or the committee.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' LEAVE.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet made his promised inquiry in reference to the memorandum on Indian soldiers' leave.

Mr. H. Baker: The memorandum was addressed only to general officers commanding brigades in the Secunderabad Division, and related only to furloughs in 1912-13 for non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List—i.e., in non-regimental employ—in that division. It made no change in the regulation which requires six years' service in India before furlough can be taken, and had no bearing on soldiers' furloughs generally. Unattached List furloughs are allotted to each division in proportion to the number of men eligible, and in the Secunderabad Division there were eight furloughs for forty-six men. In view of the claims of senior men the general officers of brigades were informed that applications of men under ten years' service need not be forwarded in 1912-13, as they could not be successful.

GAMBLING IN SILVER.

On Tuesday, Dec. 31, Mr. Field asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the average lowest price of silver as quoted in London from 1873 to 1887 was as high as 50 1-16d an ounce, as against only 39 5-8d for the years 1888 to 1893 that twenty-nine per cent. of the depreciation took place in a period of only fifteen months on the closing of the Indian mints in 1893, when all future contracts became subjected to a daily settlement for gambling differences; that the price gradually fell in a state of panic by 1902 to 24d and whether he will cause inquiries to be made as to whether there have been any other root causes at work to account for the price depreciation since 1888 other than the introduction into London in that year of this metal as a gambling commodity under the bear and bull systems of options and futures.

Mr. H. Baker: The average lowest prices of silver for the periods 1873 to 1887, and 1888 to 1893, as given in the first part of the question, appear to be approximately correct; but the calculation that twenty-nine per cent of the depreciation took place in fifteen months on the closing of the Indian mints cannot be verified. The lowest price reached in 1902 appears to have been 21 11-16d. It would not be within the Secretary of State's province to institute inquiries such as are suggested in the latter part of the question.

INDIAN RUPEES.

On Wednesday, Jan. 1. Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what quantity of rupees has gone from India to East Africa in the last four years.

Mr. H. Baker: The figures are not in the possession of the Colonial Office, but I will procure them from the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate.

OVERTIME IN INDIAN MINTS.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can say whether the Bombay or Calcutta units have been working overtime at any time since September 1912.

Mr. H. Baker: I have no information on the point, but except in the past month the out-turn of new rupees does not appear to have been much, if at all, in excess of what the mints are able to produce without overtime.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Mr. MacCaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will lay upon the table of the House a copy of the questions relating to the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Civil Service, published by the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India.

Mr. H. Baker: A copy of the "Calcutta Gazette" of Dec. 11, 1912, containing the questions referred to will be placed in the Library.

CASE OF ULASKAR DUTT.

Mr. Snowden asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the report on the case of Ulaskar Dutt, which was promised on Nov. 14, has been received from India; and, if so, does the report admit that his madness was caused by the torture to which he was subjected in prison.

Mr. H. Baker: The report has been received. Ulaskar Dutt was pronounced to be insane after two months' observation in the medical ward. He suffered from daily attacks of malarial fever accompanied by convulsions, and his insanity is attributed to severe malarial infection. The Government of India care satisfied that it did not result from prison treatment.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any and, if so, what answer, had been received to the British Note of Aug. 17, 1912, addressed to the Government of China; and if so, whether his Majesty's Government accepted the contention, if advanced, that China had sovereign rights and rights of intervention in the internal administration of Tibet.

Mr. Acland: A memorandum in reply to the British Note of Aug. 17 last was handed to his Majesty's Minister at Pekin on Dec 23. I have as yet only received a telegraphic summary of this communication, which is now under consideration. His Majesty's Government would not accept any unqualified contention of the nature suggested in the last part of the question.

NEW BOOKS.

The Declension of Henry d'Albiac, by V. Golding, Author of "Marjorie Stevens." London: Wm. Heinemann. Supporters of militant suffragism will revel in this undoubtedly clever novel, which has as its theme the feminist movement; but whether they will feel quite happy about the personality of their convert, Henry d'Albiac, is another matter. Henry is a young Frenchman of means, who makes London his headquarters. He has about the same amount of backbone as a jellyfish, and his only of little more use in the scheme of the universe. Himself a fop of the first water, he is engaged to is feminine equivalent—an animated doll with extravagant ideas, whose family, the Beaufoys had landed with the Conqueror, in consequence of which they look on everybody else as the dirt beneath their feet. When Henry, in a moment of excitement rescues a fair suffragette from the clutches of a policeman, the trouble begins. This plain-spoken, business-like young Socialwoman, who earns her livelihood as an artist, and is a Socialist and a vegetarian to boot, is much an appalling contrast to the aristocratic Miss Beaufoy that Henry is completely staggered, and—though he is not aware of it—falls in love with her. After that, his "declension" is rapid; and we leave him glorying in the reward of the militant suffragists, a term of imprisonment. But he does not get the reward he sought; the woman who has, to some extent, made a man of him is too sensible to make herself his wife. Altogether, the book is original and bright—a vast improvement on "Marjorie Stevens." Some of the characters are drawn with much ability, and there is excellent humour in plenty.

God's Playthings by Marjorie Bowen, London: Smith, Elder, & Co.—Miss Bowen has deservedly won a reputation for writing fiction as though it were history. In her latest book she, to a certain extent, reverses the process. She takes historical incidents and writes about them in the style adopted by novelists when presenting their own fancies. She puts the tales into the mouths of people supposed to have taken part in them, and endeavours to describe not only the outward events, but the inward workings of the minds and hearts of the actors. The volume deals with sixteen dramatic episodes, all relating to the deaths of famous personages. The epochs lie between the ninth and the eighteenth centuries, and the scenes range from England right across Europe to Armenia. One and all, the stories are vivid and powerful productions, marked by richness of descriptive detail, clever characterisation, and keen insight into human nature.

South Sea Tales by Jack London, London: Mills and Boon.—Mr. London has wandered over nearly all the habitable globe, and his experiences have not been without value to him as a novelist. In the first of these "South Sea Tales" there is a description of a hurricane which is so extraordinarily vivid that it could not have been written by a man who got his information wholly from newspaper report. It is not probable that Mr. London himself passed through such an experience—if he did, the chances were a hundred to one against his surviving—but the whole scene is perfectly imagined and described with such minuteness of detail that it reads like the account of an eye-witness. Mr. London's natives, moreover, are not like the stock characters of fiction. They bear an air of reality which removes them from the sphere of the "purely imagined." The native, for example, who has the misfortune to lose an arm in an encounter with a shark and trades upon his disability, is truer to nature than to romance. So also are the family whose greatest ambition it is to possess a house six fathoms long with a porch all around, and a big room in the middle. These people are naive and primitive, but they are not primitive after the manner of the ordinary romancer. Mr. London, in addition, can tell a good tale. The story of the missionary who goes courageously to meet his fate, reaches the height of tragedy, because there is absolutely no insistence upon its tragic character. So the passionless narrative of the native who tells how the white man has vowed the savage goes straight to the point by its very simplicity. The volume is good from beginning to end, and is quite up to the standard expected of Mr. London.

The Gods of the Dead, London: Rider, by Winifred Graham, is a readable story in which ordinary incidents of life are surrounded by an air of Eastern mystery. Mr. Turnu, an undistinguished architect, possesses an Egyptian mummy, said to be the body of a Princess, which he burns in his back gardenjon the night his daughter Camilla, is born. He does this lest the continued possession of the relic should bring ill-luck to the family. But as the smoke of the fire drifts against the window of the room, where Camilla is born, the mother is conscious of an accession of wonder and mystery. As afterevents prove, something of the nature of the long dead Princess has entered into the life of the little child. Camilla turns out to be a woman of wondrous beauty, great intellect, and masterful self-possession. She rejects an offer of marriage from a knight, and selects as her husband the worthy scion of an ancient Scottish family. She overcomes all opposition, and leads her husband to conspicuous success in a Parliamentary career. Sir Cecil, the knight, whose advances she had discouraged, persuades Camilla and her husband to visit Egypt. When there, he gives Camilla a strange draught, which makes her forget the past, and conveys her to a region of glamour and unreality. The spell over, Camilla returns to normal happiness. There are two main threads in the narrative, and both are interesting.

The Confessions of Arsene Lupin, by Maurice Leblanc. Mills and Boon. Arsene Lupin is undoubtedly the Picaresque hero of the moment; he has far outdistanced the once popular Raffles in this line of business. Though when we think of such heroes of old, from Robin Hood onward, we cannot but feel some degeneracy in the modern conception of them, it must be admitted that M. Maurice Leblanc has an impudence and ingeniousness that disarm our critical judgment. The ten stories of "The Confessions of Arsene Lupin," which Mr. de Mottos translates with his usual freshness and fluency, are all of them in the commercial phrase, "up to sample." Perhaps best of all is the clever deception described in "Edith Swan-neck" but the one thing most of all displays the author's considerable talents is the up-to-date treatment of one of Poe's most famous themes in "A Tragedy in the Forest of Morgues," a title which daringly challenges comparison with its prototype. In short, if you can once accept the artificial conditions of life and morals necessary for the credibility and ethical currency of these tales, they will give you many thrilling moments of excitement and surprise.

Aileen. A Tale of Deeds and Misdeeds, by Marjorie Cooper, London: Lynwood and Co.—Aileen in Miss Cooper's bright story is an Irish girl, who has grown up in a bachelor uncle's house until that uncle tells her to go and visit her aunt in Westmoreland, and make up her mind to marry, because he cannot have so many young men coming after her. She does go over to her aunt's in England, and there in the idyllic scenery sets agoing a delightfully idyllic love affair, well-managed throughout, chequered by pleasant surprises, and culminating in a happy conclusion. There is a charming air of girlish cleverness and gaiety about the whole story, and the work, if it never professes to be profound or impressive, is always smilingly true to nature and enjoyable to read.

A posthumous novel entitled Incomparable Joan, by Alice M. Diehl is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. John Long. Mrs. Diehl, whose regrettable death took place in June of this year, was an indefatigable worker—as novelist, journalist and musician. She published her autobiography in 1907, and her long list of novels began with the "Garden of Eden," in 1882. She wrote also several works of a more serious nature, among them being a "Life of Beethoven."

Messrs. John Long announce for immediate publication a new novel entitled A "Spark of Steel," by E. Scott Gillies, author of The Shadow of the Guillotine. It is the story of the love of a Prussian officer for a daughter of France in the dark days of 1870.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled The Fresh Air, by a new author, Harry Temple. This novel describes typical suburban society of to-day, the contending social ambitions urging to a race for wealth which leads to stirring incidents and involves some of the characters in disaster. In contrast to this, is the re-action towards the Simple Life and the influence of nature and the fresh air.

MR. CHAIRMAN.

(By Spencer Leigh Hughes, M.P.)

According to that most helpful author, James Boswell, the great lexicographer of whom he wrote, rebuked Mrs. Thrale for "giving high praise" to some man, saying "Nay, my dear lady, don't talk so. Mr.——'s character is very short. It is nothing. He fills a chair. He is a man of genteel appearance and that is all." Apparently Dr. Johnson thought that the phrase "he fills a chair" was, if not a term of contempt and reproach, at any rate a specimen of the faintest of faint praise. And yet the filling of a chair is the first duty of a chairman, and I may say, after having had considerable experience on the platform, that the more completely a chairman fills the chair the better chairman he is. It is customary to jeer at chairmen, and to say that they are bores, or that they try to "dominate the situation," as the phrase goes, and seek to eclipse anyone else on the platform. Everyone has heard the old and rather brutal formula in which the whole duty of a chairman is set forth—he should stand up, speak up, and shut up.

Comic writers in prose and verse, and comic artists, have vied with each other in deriding chairmen, who share with candidates for Parliamentary and other public honours the attentions of those who must have some target, some "Aunt Sally" at which to fling. Let me say, therefore, that I love chairmen as a class, and I object to the new custom that is becoming general of having no one to act as a buffer between the speaker and the audience. All those who are accustomed to the platform will have noticed that of late there is a tendency to eliminate the chairman from the proceedings, and to let the lecturer walk in and begin without any little gracious introductory respite. I regard this as a cold-blooded method, and the lecturer who finds himself thus confronted with an audience may be excused if he uses that favourite formula of the novelist's heroine, "This is so sudden."

So I take no part in that unhallowed sport of making fun of chairmen. But just as there are spots on the sun, so there are undesirable traits in some chairmen. We have all heard of the gentleman who occupies about an hour in introducing the speaker, and who delivers an exhaustive and exhausting address on the subject which the speaker is about to handle. I suppose there are such men, though I have never encountered them—but the type is as dear to the comic writer as is the autocratic mother-in-law, or the festive lodger. As I have said, I have never suffered in this way, but I have had my trials. For instance it is rather embarrassing when you appear on a platform, and the chairman proclaims the fact that the speaker is going to give the audience an intellectual treat, that the lecturer's name is known so well in every quarter of the country that he needs no introduction, and then he proceeds to say "I have now pleasure in asking Mr. ——" and at this point he carefully fixes on his glasses and deliberately refers to his notes to find out what the "well-known" name is! The speaker or lecturer may be forgiven for regarding this as inartistic, especially if the chairman announces a wrong name after all, as has happened more than once with me. There is another trying ordeal which a speaker sometimes has to suffer from tactless chairmen. We will suppose that he is about to deliver a lecture which is one of a series. The chairman explains what the subject is in a cold, emotionless voice, and then immediately adds in a much more animated style. "But next week we are promised a great treat, Mr. So-and-So will be with us, and I hope all those present will bring all their friends, and I can promise them a treat." It is rather depressing to be called on after such an introduction, and the victim can only hope that a week earlier his name had been announced in a similar way when some one else was brought before the audience.

Again I have known a chairman implore a meeting to give a speaker or lecturer a patient hearing, and to keep on harping on the necessity for patience in such a manner as to suggest that the hearers were about to be subjected to a severe infliction. This sort of introduction is apt to make the audience feel that it is "in for it," and the ladies and gentlemen settle down in their places with pathetic resignation. Then there are chairman who think it is not in keeping with the dignity of their position to smile, or to show any interest in the proceedings. They sit there starting right on with calm eternal eyes, as if voyaging through strange seas of though. The audience look at the chairman, and seeing him entirely unmoved, and apparently uninterested, they feel it would be indecorous to laugh or to show any sign of animation. He acts as a wet blanket, as he sits there glowering over the water-bottle, and possibly every and anon taking out his watch and mark the flight of time. Very often the chairman is a generally respected citizen, a local leader and his example is naturally followed by those who know him. And there is a worse experience than this—as when the local leader seizes the opportunity in order to deliver a speech which has no relation to the subject of the lecture, a controversial harangue about some local squabble concerning trams or rates or drains. I have known an audience that had come together to hear an address on entirely non-party and non-political topic roused to anger by the chairman letting them have an exciting address on same subject as to which they did not agree. And then, having put everyone in a bad temper he would say in an off hand manner, "Well, those are my views—but all I have no now to do is to call on the lecturer to say what he has to say. No man can feel at his best when trying to be entertaining after such an introduction. And to make matters worse sometimes there are people in the audience who wish to put questions to the chairman on the subjects he has thus unceremoniously dragged in. He may give rasping replies, or may refuse to answer at all, and which ever course he adopts the audience is sure to be left in ill-humour.

Naturally enough a lecturer may regard himself as lucky if he is honoured by the presence of a really front-rank man, such as Lord Rosebery, in the chair; but even in such circumstances there are drawbacks. The noble lord has a habit of calling at once on the speaker, adding that any remarks he has to make he will defer until after the lecturer has finished. Well, it is bad enough to be eclipsed at the outset, but I should think it is worse to have to speak when you know that the crowded audience is impatiently waiting for you to leave off in order that so attractive a speaker may begin. You see a large number of reporters not taking the slightest notice of your best points, your really good things, yawning and consulting their watches. And then directly you are down and the "lion" is up, the pencils are busily at work, the papers the next day giving a hand-some column of his lordship's observations and explaining in a line that he spoke after a lecture had been delivered—and sometimes forgetting even to record the fact.

But this is, of course, an exceptional experience. The ordinary every-day chairman is not a bad fellow at all. He will make his little speech, and will cheer and laugh in the most helpful manner. And at the end he will say all sorts of nice things, or things intended to be nice, about you. I remember once giving a lecture on my experience as a journalist in Parliament—a non-political address—and the chair was taken by a rollicking member who belonged to the party to which I am opposed. His introductory remarks were so friendly that even I blushed; but his eulogies were still more warm after I had finished. And the climax was reached when he remarked: "We all expected to be amused; but, hang it all, ladies and gentlemen, what he has said is true—actually true." There was honest astonishment indicated in his tone, as though truth was the very last element he expected to discover in my remarks. I may say of him, as Walter Scott said of one his heroes. In his eyes, respect was mingled with surprise,—and the meeting roared. Such a man is far more acceptable to a public speaker than the sort of chairman who begins to argue about what you have said. No one object to having an expression of wonder, and almost of perplexity, caused by the fact that you have told the truth; but a man may well object to having a meeting sent away with the impression left on their minds that the speaker might have this or that good quality, but that he was note exactly a George Washington, after all.

[Copyright.]

The annual financial statement of the Government of India will be published as usual to the Viceroy's Legislative Council on March 1st. The morning of resolutions and the discussion of the various heads of the statement will occupy from the 7th to the 11th. Then will come the customary interval and the Finance Member will present the budget as a whole about ten days later. The usual debate should be about the 24th March. The dates this year are some-what awkward as Good Friday falls on the 21st March, and under regulation the budget must be presented to the Council on or before the 24th March, which in this case will be a Monday.

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

*Price in Great

FOR
Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
,, ,, White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Mores, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	5 8
,, 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ostmark 2706 tons Captain B. Peter sailed on Friday for Antwerp and Hamburg via Portsaid with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain H. Manley sailed on Friday for Karachi with mail & genral cargo and passengers.

The steamer Haulwen 2612 tons Captain E Tod will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a cargo of 6500 tons manganese ore

The Wilson Line steamer Bassans, 2762 tons Captain J. Boxhall arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Middlesbrough, 10th December with a general cargo.

The B. I S. Company's steamer Barjora 1908 tons Captain F. R. Cameack arrived in harbour on Friday from Basreh 2 nd January via Karachi coast ports with a general cargo and 10 cases opium, 2 horses and 12 cabin and 126 deck passengers.

The P. and O. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons Captain H. G. H. Lewellin Rev R. arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, 12th January with mails & general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gymeric 2598 tons, Captain H. J. Bevill will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain A. Mecnicoll, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt R A Nugento.....R N Flagship
H M S Alert .....Comdr H C Somerville .....Sloop
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Geo. J Todd .....Spl Ser St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 17.

Arcadia .....9513 Sproham .....P & O Co
Alconda .....2494 Watts .....P & O Co
Barada .....1893 peany.....Basrea .....9-1 13 M M & Co
Barala .....1899 Butter .....M M and Co
Barjora .....1908 Cammack .....M M & Co
Gerli .....750 Andreasen .....F W C & Co
Lawoe .....1417 Boon .....Arab Stes Ltd
Lingga .....950 Manley .....M M and Co
Marom-ris.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Moaffer..... 250 Nacoda .....Persian Govt
Marienfels.....3509 Slifens .....W & A G & Co
Palamcotta.....2207 Stockwell .....M M & Co
Sofala .....3436 Moth .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....648 Nacoda .....
Saigon Maru .....3311 Yamaguchi.....N Y Kaisha
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin.....Aden.....18-1 P & O Co
Clan Lindsay.....2,499 Scott.....J Finlay & Co
Angus.....2,329 Dakers .....

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 17.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielsen	.....		N Y Kaisha
B Chanda	3,951	Cunningham	Aut	24	.....
C&R Basson	2763	Boxhall	K'chi	5-1	..... J F & Co
D&E Rakala	3380	Smith	Philadelphia		..... W & A G & Co
F Obra	3521	Peawick	.....		..... M M & Co
M Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	24-1-13	
N Haulwen	2912	Tod	Philadelphia	18-1	..... J F & Co
O Kistnall	2,351	Saunders	.....		..... P M & Co
P Assculum	3,153	Masellas	.....	Kchi	..... W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Banca	3794	Potter	24-1	.....	P & O Co
2 Scindia	8253	Kelso	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
3 Lindula	2183	Crackston	Durban	6-2	..... M M & Co
3 Bregenz	2360	A perth	A Dloy		S N Co
4 Gymeric	2598	Revel	Genoa	18-3	..... W & A G & Co
5 Lord Ormonde	2338	Grivon	Hull		M M & Co
6 Canara	3,884	Phillips	.....		M M & Co
7 Rozburg	2346	Harrison	Genoa	25-1	.. Morison & Co
8 E F Ferdinand	3936	Lenar	Kobe		A L S N Co
9 Liostanfels	3528	Wallpoff	Karachi	12 I	.. W & A Graham & Co
12913 Arabia	4093	Palmer	London		P & O Co
15 Manauri	3042	Gore	Jeddah	21-1	..... B & P S N Co

P & O Dock

Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing	J M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Ismail	.....	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebram	Bhownagar	18-1 Bo S N Co

M W D D

Koing	3176	Caltzein	21-1	A Strandes & Co Govt. Dock.
Uriana	3383	Roatt	15-1	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Bassano	Boxhall	Mabre, Dec 10
17	Barojara	Cammack	Basrch, Jan 4
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Jan 12
	Nairung	McNicoll	Calcutta, Dec 19

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	City of Paris	Campbell	Karachi
	Naseri	Murch	Kobe, &c
	Ostmark	Peter	Hamburg, &c
	H M S Dalhousie	La Touche	Karachi

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Haulwen, Tod for Philadelphia.
,, Gymeric, Revill for Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Cleopatra for Trieste, &c.
,, Bassano for Hull, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Co.'s s. s. Clan Macgillivray left Liverpool on the morning of the 16th instant. The same Co.'s steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived in London on the morning of the 16th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arcistan left Marseilles on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool outward bound on the 14th instant.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
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This proves the
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BOMBAY & KARACHI.

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BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 10 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NOISELESS NAPIER,
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."
"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
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With the British instinct for good work Messrs. D Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.
To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being
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If you regard motoring as the nearest approach to Heaven on earth, the luxurious NAPIER will even more than demonstrate such an idea.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 909, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 18th January, 1913.

DESULTORY READING.

A REPUTATION for being well-read can be built up on the slightest of foundations, and the more or less deliberate humbugs who have pretensions to literary connoisseurship, are quite impressive upon first acquaintance. This type of pose is more common amongst women than amongst men, but one does occasionally meet a man whose careful carelessness in dress, and whose studied use of archaisms in speech, hint at a preoccupation for which constant communion with great minds is responsible. The female variety is much more deadly, and should we chance to encounter her, we would do well at once to make good our escape without venturing upon a parley. As ex-president of a suburban debating-society, she can, of course, speak with some authority upon recondite literary subjects. This she does, in season and out of season, skilfully manœuvring the conversation until it comes round to her pet topic. She refers constantly to books, the mere titles of which have a terrifying sound; she always ends by asking us if we have read them. A hasty disclaimer only makes the offer of a loan, and it is with a sinking feeling that we realize that we shall never come from thence until we have read the uttermost sentence. This kind of woman arouses in us a re-actionary enthusiasm in favour of the ancient ideal of the half-angel, half-idiot type of womanhood, to whom a manual of housekeeping was the only book worth studying. Why after all should these so-called cultured people take the trouble to impress upon us the fact that they are well-read? Why should they lay little conversational traps for admiration? Now that erudition is fairly common, ill-read people are in the minority, and the path of learning has been made so easy that any one may follow it.

There are several penny literary weeklies which are within the financial and mental reach of every one; even the Board-school curriculum includes a course in the English masterpieces of prose and verse. In case we should find that we have not the time to peruse thoroughly all the works of the standard authors, we can always fall back on the various 'tabloid' classics which have been compiled in such numbers. These little books condense the contents of a weighty tome into a few brief chapters; a clear outline of the plot is supplied, so that the reader is saved much meandering amongst irrelevant detail, whilst the judiciously selected incidents and aphorisms spare him the trouble and the responsibility of deciding for himself in what direction the golden lode runs. A bowing acquaintance with all the best authors can be established within a very short time by means of these booklets, and if all the tabloids are properly assimilated, no ordinary allusion or quotation which comes up in the course of conversation need produce a sense of unfamiliarity or bewilderment. Since any intelligent and painstaking person can, with comparative ease, become what the Americans call a "high-brow," the term "well-read" has in its conventional meaning ceased to convey much idea of distinction. We ought, no doubt, to be grateful for any educational scheme which helps to force back the frontiers of ignorance, but surely something of the intimate understanding which should exist between author and reader, is lost in the deliberate and orderly advance which has for its object merely a creditable familiarity with the world's "best books." On the whole one feels that the literary vagrants have the best of it; they wander without method on any by-way which happens to please their wayward fancy; surely they make a pleasanter pilgrimage than the sober plodders who see in each book merely a milestone to be passed on the road to learning.

An intangible bond of good-fellowship unites all desultory readers. When they meet for the first time a mysterious freemasonry makes them known to one another and in a moment they are exchanging comparisons and recommendations. They have as a rule an easy catholicity of taste, their partialities are not invidious, they are tolerant to mediocrity and appreciative of excellence. Anything that is printed and enclosed between the covers of a book is made welcome, and valuable stuff is often discovered in the unlikeliest places. The honourable company of omnivorous readers is large, and many illustrious men and women have been enrolled. There was Sydney Smith who read all that came his way, and was on one occasion so engrossed in "Granby" that he remained deaf to the appeal of the dinner-bell, and inattentive to the reproaches of his wife. There was Goldsmith, whose bookish appetite was stimulated by the varied contents of the book-shop where he served as an assistant. There was the poor starveling lad who spent the money destined for his dinner upon a dusty treasure which he discovered amongst the shabby volumes in the twopenny box of a vendor of second-hand books. We can also quote Pepys who liked variety in all things, including literature. At one moment we find him piously thanking Heaven that he has the wherewithal to buy himself a good book; at another he confides to his diary that he has gone "To the Strand, to my bookseller's and there got a rogueish French book, which I have bought in a plain binding, resolved as soon as I have read it, to burn it." Without necessarily taking sly old Pepys as a model, we shall not find it difficult to justify a taste for literary vagabondage. We know by experience that it is not only the great masters who write with understanding and interpretive power. Many a second and third rate author is capable of touching our emotions, and of arousing us from our indifference; many minor versifiers, mere stringers of commonplace rhymes, have their brief flashes of inspiration in which they reach that "divine worth of tone and tears" which is the essence of real poetry. The student who refuses to read anything but the best literature, knows nothing of the delights of such discoveries, but the desultory reader derives unending pleasure from his casual friendships, from his acquaintanceship with all the motley crowd that moves through the pages of books. In their company, undistinguished though it may sometimes be, he is able to slip away from care, and to escape from what Stevenson has called, "the stupefying recurrence of unimportant things."

MR. HYNDMAN AGAIN.

THE second volume of the Reminiscences of the unamiable and conceited apostle of Socialism, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, has been published and like the first is characterised by a good deal of abuse—he himself calls it frankness—of various prominent individuals. He knows his besetting sin. In the preface he writes:—"I have been rash enough to speak of recent events and of well-known people still living," he has not confined himself entirely to the living—"with as much frankness as I indulged in before when dealing with more remote matters and persons." His special *bete noire*, Mr. John Burns, is described as "merely a self-seeker," but this is mild compared with the terms he applies to an inoffensive Labour member, who is accused of "scurvey, hyprocrisy and cowardice." And this because he dared to differ from the champion of the discredited Syndicalist movement, Mr. Ben Tillett. When Mr. Gladstone paid special attention to a speech of Mr. Keir Hardie, the only reason was that "the cunning old fox was always on the look-out to buy inconvenient opponents for service in the buy-cheap-and-sell-dear faction to which he had devoted his inexhaustible resources of Jesuitical chicane and hypocritical rhetoric." General Booth was a "dexterous old charlatan" and W. T. Stead "a Puritan chock-full of guile and in his way utterly unscrupulous." Describing a visit he paid in company with the French Socialist, Mr. Jaures, to Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hyndman tells us that the founder of *Truth* "talked execrable French," which is strange, but worse still, treated his two visitors "to the sort of petty epigram on affairs of the day which might have been regarded as doubtful wit from a sixth-form public school boy with a reputation for second-hand cleverness." Mr. Hyndman was amazed. "It was," he says, "impossible to get any reason out of him." Mr. Labouchere doubtless was, to use a slang expression, "getting at" his visitors who probably bored him fearfully. And he did not "suffer fools gladly." Mr. Hyndman believes the day "is not far distant when it will be considered rather odd that Messrs. Stanhope, Mitchell, Maddison, Arbuthnot and Morrell should all have been preferred to me as the Parliamentary representative of a purely industrial constituency, such as Burnley."

MR. BALFOUR'S RETURN.

A great many people all over the world will have noticed with satisfaction indications of Mr. Balfour's return to politics. Age has told on him, perhaps, as it tells on every man sooner or later but his long rest seems to have restored to him vigour sufficient for the political struggle. There is no sign of feebleness or of mental lassitute in the speech which he made in moving the rejection of the Home Rule Bill; and every one who reads even Reuter's short account of it, will hope that it is preliminary to his re-appointment to his proper place as Leader of the Conservative Party. For Mr. Balfour is more than a Unionist. He belongs by birth and education to the party whose influence is so badly needed in English politics at the present time; and he is the party's natural leader. For years he dominated the House of Commons by sheer intellectual force, which was acknowledged as readily by opponents as by friends; and his selection on Wednesday to move the rejection of the Home Rule Bill on its third reading was a recognition by his own party of his pre-eminence as a Parliamentary speaker. There is, indeed, no one to be compared with him on the Unionist benches either in ability or in influence, and if through indignation at the present Government's methods—and no other reason for a change of Government can yet be given—the country were now to thrust the Unionists into power, it would be on Mr. Balfour that it would call. He represents the very best in English politics. Stainless honour, unflinching courage and grace of manner are happily not rare in English society; but these qualities are conspicuous in Mr. Balfour's character just for the reason that he has brought them into politics and exhibited them so consistently in public affairs. And just now when imputations, open and veiled, of self-seeking measures are made against administrators, and when there is actually a Commission sitting to probe into suggestions of corruption in the adoption of our system of wireless telegraphy, the country cannot afford to do without such men as Mr. Balfour. He is, in truth, necessary to his party and to Parliament.

LORD WILLINGDON AND AGRICULTURE.

THE brief report, which Reuter has cabled of Mr. Keatinge's lecture before the Royal Society of Arts, suggests in what direction Lord Willingdon's interests are most likely to lie in his capacity of Governor of this Presidency. His Lordship has chosen as the occasion of his first public reference to his new appointment, a lecture by Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, who described what he regarded as the lack of progress in agriculture which has been made in India, and particularly, we presume, in his charge in Western India, during one hundred years of British rule. Lord Willingdon, who, except for his short visit to Australia, has largely occupied himself with the pursuits of a country gentleman on his estate in Sussex, naturally has a special interest in agriculture, and he remarked that in view of his new post the opportunity of listening to so important a lecture was particularly valuable. He clearly indicated that when he arrives in India, his interest in agricultural problems will be an active one, and that he hopes to bring his personal knowledge to bear on them in a manner, which will be for the benefit of the cultivators. We have no doubt that his lordship will be able readily to adapt the knowledge which he has gained in England, to the conditions which prevail in this country, and it will be particularly interesting to him to come out at a time, which so shortly precedes a period of special agricultural activity. We shall welcome him as an enthusiast for agriculture. No one can say that the interests of the cultivator have been in the slightest degree neglected under the regime of our present Governor. The inception of the great Nira Right Bank Canal Scheme and other projects bear witness to this. At the same time we cannot forget that agriculture is our staple industry, and it will not be a bad thing that Lord Sydenham shall be succeeded by a Governor, who is himself a practical agriculturist. As for Mr. Keatinge's conclusions, we look forward to reading his lecture in full, but we are glad to see that so experienced and sympathetic an observer of agricultural conditions as Sir John Muir-Mackenzie considers that Mr. Keatinge is pessimistic. Doubtless the Director's conclusions are justified, but he must not expect progress, in agriculture, above all things, to be rapid.

HOME RULE.

THE passing of the Irish Home Rule Bill through the Commons naturally gave satisfaction to its supporters, though it was not carried by any greater majority than was anticipated, notwithstanding the fact that every possible effort was made by the Whips to bring in all hands. Mr. Redmond gave a generous invitation to Ulster to join hands, but that did not prevent a demonstration at Belfast. No time was lost in transferring the Bill to the gilded Chamber or in taking its First Reading—which is, of course, a mere matter of form. On the 27th instant, for which date the Second Reading has been fixed, we shall have some clear indication of the action the Lords will take. The Second Chamber, as Professor Sidgwick laid it down, is useful in checking hasty legislation, impeding combinations of sinister interests and supplementing the deficiencies of the primary representative Assembly. Here is a case in point, for Mr. Redmond has clearly told his friends that this measure cannot be regarded as final. As it has declined to pass several conspicuous measures which did not receive distinct authorisation from the electorate, so the Lords will this and direct appeal to that electorate is inevitable.

THE Bombay mails of the 4th instant, arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD, the novelist, has arrived in Calcutta.

SIR GEORGE KEMP has decided to take the title of Lord Rochdale.

THE period ball, when the masks worn were of the time of Warren Hastings, was held at Government House, Calcutta, last evening, and about 400 guests attended.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 31st December, 1912, show a gain of Rs. 3,78,35,275 as compared with corresponding figures of last year,

CAPTAIN WORGAN, Commandant, H. E. the Governor of Bengal's Bodyguard, had a bad fall at polo on Tuesday, and was for some time unconscious. He also sustained other injuries, but was reported on Thursday doing as well as could be expected.

The Lord Allendale represented his Majesty at the Christening of the infant son of Lord and Lady Charles Fitzmaurice at the Chapel Royal, on Jan. 2nd.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have decided to proceed with the construction of a new general berth in Dock No. 2, with shed, cranes, railway lines, etc., at a cost of Rs. 10,94,500, and also to build a new coaling berth at a cost of Rs. 74,654.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE RIVAL UNIONIST POLICIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

IT is proverbially unsafe to indulge in the tempting pleasure of prophesying (unless you know). I will, however, venture to predict that before the new year has lost much of its newness, the troubles which at present are sorely afflicting the Unionist party will have come to an end, and that at the next General Election the much talked-of food taxes will not be a principal Unionist plank in the programme. Not that they will be formally banished to the planets. That fate may be in store for them or it may not. All depends upon circumstances, which even the youngest of the smart young politicians who, naturally enough, are pining for office, cannot foresee. As in the case of Home Rule in 1906, and following the example of the shrewd Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the country will be told that for the nonce food taxes are not the issue; and the Unionists should come back with a fair majority. I base this forecast not on what I read entirely, but from my knowledge of the great populations—the real England in these days though some people do not realise it—north of the River Trent—and from my conversations with men of all parties and no parties belonging to those parts. Only two days ago I was talking to a gentleman who boasts that in the fight over the Parliament Bill he was as determined a Die-Hard as any of them. He has been a candidate for Parliamentary honours in one of the districts to which I allude, and would be so again to-morrow but for the food duties. "In ordinary circumstances," he said to me, "the constituency ought to be ours. But with that millstone round our necks, it would be a waste of time and money to fight it." *Ex uno, dixes omnes.* It is all very well for Mr. Garvin to try to make out that Lord Northcliffe and his "*Daily Mail, Times, Weekly Dispatch* policy" (as another whole-hogger puts it), is alone to blame for the present ferment, but the noble Baron of Carmelite Street does not control the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Liverpool Courier*, the *Yorkshire Post*, and the other papers who in various degrees hold that, to get this Government out, the common desideratum of all these journals, it is necessary to recognise things as they are and not as they would wish them to be. It may be that the action of the wicked Lord Northcliffe conceals a manœuvre to depose Mr. Bonar Law from the leadership, but I confess, I see no grounds whatever for such an insinuation.

THE CONDITION OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

Since the conclusion of the Christmas holidays, I have had opportunities of discussing with various competent authorities the leading article which the *Times* recently published under the above heading. Although a variety of opinions was expressed regarding some of the points raised, there was a consensus of agreement as to the blunder of excluding the India Office from the purview of both the Royal Commissions now inquiring into the working of the public services at home and in India. Some of the experts I have consulted, including ex-officials of the India Office—present members of the staff could hardly be expected to sit in judgment upon their "masters"—are of opinion that the exclusion was not accidental but deliberate, and one or two think that the reason may be fear of that bugbear, the placing of at least a portion of the cost of the India Office maintenance on the Home Estimates. For the present purpose I am not concerned with the question as to whether this particular change is, or is not, desirable. There is something to be said on both sides; but for the life of me I do not see what it has to do with the proposed investigation. For the reasons I mentioned last week, I venture to think that his Majesty's Government should reconsider the matter with a view to Lord Macdonnell's Commission taking evidence respecting the existing system of manning the India Office. The writer of the *Times* leader, it will be remembered, advocated the interchangeability of India Office officials and Indian Civil Servants. In the article which Sir George Birdwood has written—and as an old India Office man of long experience, his views on the subject are entitled to consideration—he makes certain proposals on the lines of the *Times'* recommendation, but I am still persuaded that any really useful scheme of the kind is practically impossible. When people condemn the present constitution of the India Office, they seem to forget that the "clerks," from the highest to the lowest grade are recruited at an early age, and that all the time they are in the service they are doing what the establishments of the Supreme Government in India are doing; namely, studying papers. And may they not, guided as they necessarily are by the advice and assistance of the members of Council selected from all parts of India, be as capable of dealing with a question relating to say, the Punjab, as an I. C. S. man all of whose service has been in Madras? There is, I think, great force in Sir George Birdwood's observation that the proper place for the ex-Indian Civilian is the Secretary of State's Council and that its members should be increased. With all respect to that lucky individual, Mr. C. E. Mallet, I venture to think that if the thousand pounds a year which he receives had been spent in making an addition to the present number of members of the Council in London, the advantage to India would have been greater. Let me add the following quotation from Sir George Chesney's "Indian Policy":—"Hitherto," he writes, "the India Office, recognising that its proper function is that of a court of review, and that India can be properly governed only by the Government in that country, has, as a rule, laudably abstained from direct interference in administrative details. This statement may perhaps create surprise in India, where undoubtedly there is often a feeling of soreness at the supposed tendency of the India Office to interfere in matters which should be dealt with on the spot; but everyone who has watched affairs dispassionately, with a knowledge of what has passed on both sides of the water, must recognize that the Secretary of State for the time being has usually been scrupulous in maintaining this dividing line of the respective function of the two authorities.

THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

The searching enquiry which a Select Committee of the House of Commons is conducting into the above has been resumed, but the proceedings this week have not been so sensational as they are expected to be when the journalistic opponents of the contract are called. It was expected that some of them would be called yesterday, but the whole of the house was occupied with the further examination of Mr. Gandill, representative of the Pulsen Company, the Danish rivals of the Marconi Company. Mr. Gandill complained that his Company had not been fairly treated by the Post Office in the matter of the proposed Imperial chain of wireless telegraphy stations, and that they had never been given a chance of tendering for the contract. In cross-examination, Mr. Handel Booth pressed the witness very closely upon certain matters, and another member of the Committee, Mr. Amery, appealed to the chairman (Sir Albert Spicer) to see that Mr. Gandil was treated with fairness. Sir Albert ruled that, having regard to the seriousness of the statement which Mr. Gandil had made, namely that the assertion of Sir Alexander King that he had been told by Government experts that the witness' Company had not communicated and never could communicate, over a distance of 2,000 miles, need not, in view of the evidence of the experts themselves, be taken seriously, the questions being put to him were perfectly fair. In the House, on Monday, the Postmaster-General was asked what the extent of the punishment was inflicted on Mr. J. E. Taylor, Staff Engineer at the Post Office, owing to his purchase of Marconi shares, and whether any other Civil servants had been similarly punished for dealing in these shares. The reply was to the effect that Mr. Taylor had been reduced to the position of Assistant Superintending Engineer, his salary thereby being reduced from £540 to £500. No other officer of the Department, so far as the Postmaster-General was aware, had dealt in these shares. The House cheered a suggestion made by Mr. Healy that it would have been fairer to wait for the Committee's report before reducing this official, and a further inquiry from the Opposition benches as to whether Mr. Taylor was "being made a scapegoat for somebody else, was ignored by Captain Cecil Norton, who, in the absence of Mr. Herbert Samuel, was representing the Post Office.

"WHAT I MOST WISH TO SEE ACCOMPLISHED IN 1913."

The up-to-date editor of the *Primrose League Gazette* put the above question to various well-known people, and publishes their replies in his January number. The editor of the *Morning Post* leads off and compresses his predominating wish into half a dozen words. "To see this Government turned out." Mr. George R. Sims, though he is a member of a Liberal Club, the Devonshire, expresses the same ardent desire in half a dozen lines. Mr. Arnold White goes one better. He writes:—"I should like to see Mr. Asquith attainted for treason, and punished for deceiving his King and for his salary selling the constitution to rebels." The other contributors to the New Year page include Lady Helen Vincent, wife of Sir Edgar Vincent, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Anglo-Colonial Trade, Mr. Louis Zangwill, Mr. Sidney Low, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Lord Willoughby de Broke, the famous "Die-Hard," Mr. A. C. M. Croome, the distinguished golfer, and our indomitable old friend, Sir George Birdwood, introduced by the editor as "the founder of Primrose Day." Not all of these or the other contributors make party politics the subject of their fancy. Mr. Zangwill longs for the revival of the idealism of the great Victorians, Lady Helen Vincent yearns for "strengthening of the ties between the Mother-country and the self-governing Colonies" (has her Ladyship forgotten the existence of India and the not altogether negligible Crown Colonies?), and Sir George Birdwood for a "European Pentarchy." Here is what he says:—The consolidation of Austria, England, France, Germany, Russia, into a "United States of Europe." War has become an anachronism, an economic blunder, an unpardonable crime. Just think where France would have been to-day, if she had saved the money expended on the war of 1871 and devoted it to the promotion of her industries and commerce; and again, where Germany would be to-morrow were she now to begin "to save" the millions she might on her Army and Navy and employ them in the establishment of overseas colonies! It would be peace for 200 years and more between the greater states of Europe if they formed themselves into a Pentarchy, or a Heptarchy, somewhat after the model of the United States of America: and why should they not in 1913 dare and determine to do this thing—once and for all?"

In reply to a note which I addressed to him on the subject, Sir George writes to me:—

"In writing as I have, I am no advocate of peace at any price. War is an economic necessity in some form or other—slavery, murderous warfaring, or commercial competition. It is a fundamental necessity of human existence and the basis of all material being. But murderous warfaring is no longer a necessity among the nations of North-Western and Central Europe, Austria, France, England and Germany, nor for Russia as between herself and the foregoing nations. Our great European wars have mostly been brought about by the operation of the economic law that the population of a country always outruns its means of support; and to such a degree in the course of three to four generations that it must overflow the confines of its own country with less populated neighbouring countries, either by peaceful immigration or warful invasion. That is down at the very bottom of the present invasion by the Balkan League of Turkey; it is the explanation of the recent invasion by Italy of the Cyrenaica, or the African Pentapolis. But the Great Powers of Europe are all too powerful, and all far too prosperous to provoke warfare against each other; and they command all the facilities for the peaceful emigration; or the warful invasion of less populous, and less powerful countries such as Asia Minor, Northern and Western and Eastern Africa and South America and, for the matter of that, Australia! War, therefore, between them (Austria, France, England, Germany and Russia) is no longer an economic necessity; and, consequently, from a scientific point of view, is absolutely impossible. They are from to-day to be held insane if they fight each other when they can far easier, and more profitably find homes for their surplus population and "damping grounds" for their surplus manufactures, and other identical productions outside the strained and bursting confines of North-Western and Central Europe. That is all I mean by my paragraph in the *Primrose League Gazette*. It is the operation of this law that has now broken up the Turkish Empire; and will wipe it out altogether if the Turks persist in the demand that their remaining *pied de terre* in Europe should include Adrianople, as the silly young Turks are demanding. I feel the bitterness of giving up Adrianople, as keenly as any Turk, but they have brought their doom on themselves, and to ramp over it will best be to extend and deepen the desperation of their doom! There is no forgiveness of sin with Nature; a fact people ignore when they go praying to the Almighty the Creator of Nature, to deliver them from the consequences of their own blunderings. But the Young Turks, who do not believe in a Divinity which fulfils our fates, drag them about and tear them as we may, should be the last to forget the inexorability of physical and economic laws. After all, the Bulgarians are Turks by race, and a large proportion of them, Muslims; and the Aryans, Thracians and Macedonians, all Muslims; but they are all equally opposed to the economically blighing rule of the corrupt official Turkish clique that reigns and riots in Stamboul. All the same, one's heart bleeds for the honest noble Turks, and devout. Muslims, men large-hearted as devout, at the thought of their having to

(*Continued on page 8.*)

HOME RULE FEELING.

REJOICING IN LONDON STREETS.

Enthusiastic Visitors to the House.

FIRST READING OF BILL BY LORDS.

Demonstrations in Belfast and the South.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 16.

To-day was the final, and fifty-second day of the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons.

Sir John Simon remarked that the Irish demand for Home Rule had not weakened, but the enthusiasm of the Unionist rank and file had slackened. Although the Irish Unionists had fought the Bill in the most courageous and single-minded manner, the Irish Unionists outside Ulster, had themselves begun to feel that times were changed. He referred to the success of Home Rule in the self-governing Colonies.

Mr. F. E. Smith said the Government were all optimists. If they were wrong, others paid the penalty. Mr. Asquith did well to trust the Nationalists. They gave him Welsh curates, and he gave them Ulster. Let the Liberals ask Mr. Birrell, who knew the number of arms imported into Ulster.

Mr. Redmond said: "Speaking on behalf of those we represent in Ireland and outside Ireland, we cordially accept the Bill as a great measure of conciliation and freedom, and the final settlement of an ancient international quarrel. I solemnly declare that I, and the vast majority of Irishmen, notwithstanding the past, regard the Ulster people as brother-Irishmen, and we invite them to join us in emancipating and governing our common country."

Mr. Redmond referred to the millions of Irishmen in the Empire and in the United States, who were eagerly waiting for the passage of the Bill, for a complete reconciliation with England.

Prolonged and enthusiastic Unionist cheers, and ironical Nationalist cheers greeted Mr. Bonar Law, who said the Government had manœuvred their position so as to carry the Bill against the will of the people. Mr. Redmond knew that the Bill was a temporary measure. The Government knew that Ulster would rebel, and Ulster was bound to succeed, because the people would be ready to give up their lives in the cause.

Mr. Birrell did not deny that the Ulstermen disliked the Bill, but he did not know how anyone could say that the present mode of Government could continue indefinitely.

The utmost interest was taken in the debate, the galleries being crowded.

THE VOTING.

Mr. Balfour's motion rejecting the Bill was negatived by 368 votes to 258.

The Bill was then read a third time by 367 votes to 257, and was sent at once to the House of Lords, where it was read a first time.

The second reading will be taken on the 27th inst.

Ministerialists and Nationalists displayed indescribable enthusiasm, when the figures of the final division were declared.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Jesse Collings voted.

THE MAJORITY.

In the division on the third reading the majority was composed of 248 Liberals, 72 Nationalists, 10 O'Brienites, and 37 Labour members.

Mr Nanetti was the only Nationalist absent. He is ill with paralysis. Mr. Kelly was brought from Dublin Hospital in charge of a nurse in order to vote. Mr. Robert Cameron, an octogenarian Radical and an invalid, was carried into the House to vote. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain paired. Twelve other Unionists paired, and nine were absent owing to illness. No Liberals were absent unpaired.

Two Liberals, Mr. Agar-Robartes and Sir Clifford Cory, voted with the minority.

SCENES IN THE STREETS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The passage of the Home Rule Bill was welcomed with enthusiasm both inside and outside Parliament. The crowds in London were most good-humoured. People in the outer lobby of the House of Commons waved umbrellas and tossed their hats into the air. A number of women were present, wearing green, and they joined in the cheering in spite of the icy drizzle, the crowds outside sang and cheered for Ireland. Similar scenes took place outside the National Liberal Club. No speeches were made there, but Mr. F. E. Smith addressed the demonstrators outside the Constitutional Club, declaring that the fate of the Bill was to be determined, not in the House of Commons, but in the streets of Belfast.

There were demonstrations in Belfast and the south of Ireland but no serious disorders. In Belfast the demonstrators burned a copy of the Bill, and there was some revolver firing, mostly of blank cartridges. One man, however, was shot in the back and was taken to hospital.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Earl of Derby speaking at Lancaster and referring to Mr. Bonar Law's acceptance of the Memorial, said he was now prepared to do all in his power to secure the return of Unionists in Lancashire, having no further misgivings as to the future.

CHINESE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from Peking, states that elections everywhere are going against Yuan-Shih-Kai, and are overwhelmingly in favour of the Tung-Meu-Ghui, or leaders of the Radicals.

MALAYA'S PROSPERITY.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The *Times* in a review of the trade of the year just closed, calls attention to the remarkable commercial prosperity of the Federated Malay States.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Alleged Ill-Treatment of Moslems.

INDIAN LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Right Honourable Syed Ameer Ali, as president of the All-India Moslem League in London, has written to the Foreign Office and India Office, calling attention to the indignation aroused in India at the reports of barbarous outrages on Mussulmans in Macedonia by the Balkan invaders. He says there is no room for doubt that these Mussulmans have been subjected to treatment unparelleled in modern history. He points out that the Indian Moslems have always entertained the utmost goodwill and sympathy for their Christian fellow-subjects, and that their friendship has been unwavering in the storm and stresss of Indian administration of recent years, and has been recognised as an invaluable asset of the Empire. The Committee of the Moslem League in London, urge the importance to England of not appearing to the Moslem world as a partisan and upholder of injustice, by shutting her eyes to the cruel deeds.

RUSSO-BULGARIAN BANK.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 17.

M. Theodoroff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, has been negotiating for the establishment of a Russo-Bulgarian Bank. He goes to Paris to-morrow to negotiate a loan, and then to London in connection with the finances of railways in the occupied territories.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 17.

The Orient Bank of India, Lahore, is selling Moslem Loan Bonds for Turkey, payable without interest ten years after date.

The *Watan* of Lahore states that Prince Mahomedali, brother of the Khedive of Egypt, in a tour collected £102,000 (Egyptian) for the Red Crescent Society.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Important Lecture by Mr. Keatinge.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 16

Mr. G. F. Keatinge Director of Agriculture, Bombay, lecturing before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, on "Agriculture in Western India," held that economic progress during over a century of British rule had been disappointing. The land cried aloud for permanent improvement therefore the consolidation of holdings was needed. He advocated following in many cases the example of Germany, Sweden, Austria, and Italy, in consolidating and reconstucting holdings on a rational basis. The Government of India must deliberately aim at attracting capital to agriculture, even if some of the smaller holders were squeezed out, and this could be easily effected, at least in newly-irrigated areas.

Sir James Wilson, who presided, and Sir John Muir Mackenzie, while generally agreeing with these views, held that Mr. Keatinge was unduly pessimistic.

Dr. John Voelcker was dubious as to the value of the introduction of the capitalistic basis into agriculture. Given water and manure, the cultivator would see to the rest.

NEW GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

Lord Willingdon said he was fortunate in hearing so valuable a paper and discussion, as the prospective Governor of Bombay. He had been interested in Englisa agriculture all his life, and had been able to assimilate a good deal of information, which, he hoped, would be productive during his five years of office.

FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

M. Poincare Denounced by the Radicals.

PARIS, JAN. 17.

The Republican Caucus is taking continued fruitless ballots to select a candidate for the Presidency. M. Pams secured 323 votes, which is one short of the absolute majority; M. Poincare 309; and M. M. Delcasse, Ribot and Deschanel had altogether 14 votes. A strong movement against M. Poincare has developed among the extreme Radicals headed by M. Clemenceau, who is styled the "President Maker," and by M. Combes who yesterday waited on M. Poincare, asking him to withdraw in favour of M. Pams.

A meeting of 150 Radical Legislators last evening, greeted M. Poincare's name with shouts of "political adventurer," denounced his alleged assent to the re-instatement of Colonel Paty du Clam; and compared him to Napoleon.

A third congress at Versailles to-day promises to be the most exciting in the history of the Republic. It is possible that the extreme Radicals and Socialists, who abstained from the Republican Caucus may secure the election of an outsider. Fresh attempts were made yesterday to induce M. Bourgeois to stand, but without results. M. Pams, as a colourless politician, appeals to the extreme Republicans, while the fact that he is the colleague of M. Poincare lends piquancy to the situation.

LEVERS AND LIBERIA.

Proposed Concessions Vetoed by Senate.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Harcourt announced that the Liberian Senate had rejected the concessions to Messrs. Lever Brothers, by which the firm was to acquire a lease of twelve thousand square miles with certain monopolies. Mr Harcourt added that the rights, which had been granted, or which it was proposed to grant to Messrs. Lever Brothers in British Colonies were in no wise similar to those which the firm was seeking in Liberia.

RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 17.

The Tsar received the Mongolian Mission yesterday.

GERMAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

MALTA, JAN. 17.

The transport *Koenigin Luise* has arrived here with 1,265 troops en route for Tsing-tau.

THE HURRICANE.

British Liner Wrecked in Seeking Shelter.

TWO OTHERS DAMAGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The steamer "Avala," belonging to the same line as the "Snowdon Range," which was proceeding to Boston, has returned to Queenstown a mass of wreckage. Stem and stern, the bridge, the deck cabins, fittings and boats were all demolished in a hurricane lasting three days. All the compartments were flooded. The captain was swept off the bridge, and had three ribs broken. Three other officers and several men were badly injured.

SIXTEEN PASSENGERS MISSING.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The British liner "Veroness", en route for South America with 139 passengers, mostly steerage, has been wrecked, while endeavouring to take shelter from a storm at Leixoes. The attempts of steamers and boats to assist her have been without avail, but communication has been established with the shore.

It is feared that sixteen passengers have been drowned while attempting to land, but it is hoped that the remainder will be saved.

A HUGE WAVE.

The Leyland liner "Almerian" has reached Queenstown in a battered condition. She reports that she was nearly engulfed by a huge wave, which killed a seaman.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

Punishment for Unapproved Marriage.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 17.

A *Ukase* has been issued depriving the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of the duties of Regent, conferred on him by the Manifesto of 1904, in the event of the death of the Tsar, and placing him and his property under the guardianship and supreme direction of the Tsar. The reason is understood to be the Grand Duke's marriage with Madame Sheremetivskais.

* The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—The removal of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Tsar, from his command and the granting of eleven months' leave practically means a year's exile, as well as deprivation of military rank. It is probable, however, that the Grand Duke, who has braved the anger of the Autocrat of All the Russias and married the woman of his choice, will be taken back into partial favour, at any rate, at the termination of his so-called "leave." This, it may be recalled, was more or less the procedure followed in the case of other members of the Russian Imperial family who have obeyed the dictates of their hearts in preference to the mandats of the Tsar. The Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the Grand Duke Michael, his kinsman and namesake, the Grand Duke Michael Michailovitch, and his cousin, the Grand Duke Cyril, have each in turn incurred exile, deprivation of military rank and honour and no inconsiderable loss of fortune for the same reason. In every case, however, partial restoration has followed at intervals of varying length.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Inducement to Candidates for I. C. S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 17.

The Public Services Commission re-assembled this morning, when Sir John Wallis was examined. Questioned by the President, he said that he was of the opinion that a simultaneous examination would tend to reduce the number of European officers in the service to an undesirable extent; first because there were much wider openings in England for the selection of a career than in India, and the Indian Civil Service must, therefore, be as attractive as possible, if it were to secure the best English candidates; and secondly, because the I. C. S. was more attractive to Indians than any other career in India.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale he said he did not think that to fix a minimum of European officers in the Service would be a contravention of the statute of 1833. Questioned by Mr. Abdur Rahim with regard to the statute of 1833, he considered it was not unfortunate that the difficult task of the Commission should be restricted in any way by the solution of any ancient statute which had been passed without any regard for present conditions.

Dewan Bahadur C. Karunkara Menon, editor of the *Indian Patriot*, and Mr. W. L. Venkataramiah, were next examined.

The Hon. Mr. A. D. Jackson was next examined. In reply to the President, witness said he could not say that caste feeling in the country (India) had undergone any great modification, but he knew that it still existed.

In reply to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, witness said that his firm did not employ Indians on posts of responsibility, as they thought it was undesirable to do so from a business point of view, that is from the point of view of efficiency.

Mr. V. Panduranga Rao, I.C.S., was the next witness. In reply to the Earl of Ronaldshay, witness said that, from what people told him, he gathered that the Civilians recruited before 1891 were held in greater respect than those recruited in recent years.

Examined by Hon. Mr. Chaubal, witness said that he was born a Brahmin, but since his return from England he had never enjoyed any of the privileges or the social status attached to a Brahmin.

Examined by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, witness said that he did not see why the average Indian member of the Civil Service should be less efficient than the average Indian member.

The Hon. Mr. Chidambaranatha Moodeliar was the next witness examined. In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol, he said that he had no experience of competetive examination. Witness was also examined by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Subramanian Pantulu, after which the President announced that the examination of that witness concluded the sittings of the Commission in Madras.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

INDIAN ECONOMICS.

Inauguration of Society in Madras.

SIR THEODORE MORISON SPEAKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 17.

The inaugural meeting of the Madras Economic Association was held last evening at the Museum Theatre. The objects of the Society are the study of economics, with special reference to Indian conditions, and the creation and dissemination of correct and sound opinions on current Indian economic questions. His Excellency the Governor presided and introduced Sir Theodore Morison, who delivered the inaugural address on "Economic problems in India." He said, "The economics of India are at present, *terra incognita*, an unknown region, which has not been explored at all. The economists of the West have surveyed with most considerable accuracy and fulness the industrial life of Western Europe, and though much work still remains to be done, yet there is a good multitude of people engaged in making researches, tabulating statistics and making enquires regarding the industrial organisations, and I think, we may, say the main features of the science have now been established. With regard to industrial organisations, certain laws springing up from conditions of European life have been established, but those laws do dot hold good and do not even seem to hold good for India. There was a time, I frankly confess, in which economists of the West made pretentions for their science, which were not justified. It was claimed that laws of political economy were laws of as universal application as the laws of chemistry. But we are wiser now; that pretention is no longer made, and we recognise that before we can have anything like a science of economics, an immense amount of work has to be done in describing conditions and studying the laws of countries which are in a different condition of economic development to those which have passed through their industrial revolution. India, as pointed out by all economists is a country in which that work must needs be done. Professor Alfred Marshall, for instance, has constantly mentioned to me the importance of this question; also his hope and expectation that this work should be done by Indians. In fact, he said that until Indians did it, it would never be done at all.

Sir Harold Stuart proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Theodore Morison.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Advances and Securities on June 30.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 17.

The hearing of the charges against Messrs. S. A. Mower and G. S. Clifford, directors of the Bank of Burma (in liquidation), and R. F. Strachan general Manager, was resumed today by Mr. A. G. Cooke, District Magistrate.

Mr. E. R. Houldsworth, official liquidator (witness) produced the new list in which were shown the advances (loans overdrafts and bills receivable) on June 30th, 1911 together with the proportion of the advance made the Messrs Mower and Co. E. S. Attia and W. J. Cotterell and a number of companies. This was put in to prove the motive.

Witness, continuing, produced a carbon copy of the letter dated June 17th, 1911 from the third accused to the manager of the Madras Branch, regarding Major Meagher's affairs, whose position the writer said was hopeless. Major Meagher's accounts was one of the accounts the interest on which had been credited to the profit and loss account.

Speaking about Mr. P. Tehan's security, witness said he had deposited 1,350 shares of the Rangoon refinery Coy. and 500 shares of the Burma Rivers Transport Co. up to June 30th 1910. He produced a copy of Mr. Tehan's account from July 1st 1910 to the time the Bank closed. Between July 1st and 15th, 1910, 2,025 shares of the Rangoon Refinery Coy. had been bought and paid for by the Bank. Assuming that the Bank kept those as security, they would have had 3,375 refineries and 500 transports. As far as he could see, there were no other securities deposited after September 1st, 1910. Assuming the price of the refineries was Rs. 20 and the River Transports Rs. 11, each, giving full value there was still the sum of Rs, 8,337-8-9 as unsecured debt on June 30th, 1911. Six hundred shares of the Rangoon Refinery Coy, were bought in September, and Tehan was debited with their cost and brokerage. The amounts of the fixed deposit put in from September 1st, 1911, to November 14th, 1911, when the Bank closed its doors, was Rs. 23,28,243.

Mr. McDonnell then said that he would finish the prosecution case at the next hearing, Wednesday being fixed by the Magistrate.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 17,

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are gazetted as Additional Members of the Legislative Council:—Mr. Rama Rayanimger, Mir Asad Ali Khan, the Raja of Pirpur and the Raja of Mahmudabab.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. L. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police is posted to the Punjab.

The services of Mr. A. Kenney, Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department.

Mr. C. K. Mullick, I. C. S., acts as Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice Sir Cecil Brett.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. H. E. Williams becomes Probationary Chaplain, Bengal Establishment.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Grove, B.Sc., officiates as Imperial Entomologist.

Lieuts. R. L. Almond, R.E., and Mackey, R.E., are appointed Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Survey.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. F. Mackenzie is posted as Special Assistant to the Resident of Kashmir, vice Capt. D. M. Field, proceeding on sixteen months' leave.

Capt. E. W. C. Noel, 44th Merwara Infantry is appointed a Political probationary and posted to the United Provinces.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. H. Gilles, R. E, officiates as Mint Master, Calcutta, vice Col. Cordue, who has been granted six months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that sections 2 to 7 of the Tea Cess Act will remain in force till March 1918.

Mr. Norman McLeod replaces Sir A. Apcar on the Tea Cess Committee.

PLANT SIGNATURES.

Marvellous Instruments of a Bengali Scientist.

LECTURE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

HUMAN ATTRIBUTES.

Under the presidency of H. E. the Governor of Bengal, Professor J. C. Bose delivered his lecture on "Plant Autograph." The lecture was attended by the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrance Jenkins, Judges of the High Court, and a large number of members of the Legislative Council. The lecture, which was illustrated by experiments, gave the results of the Professor's recent researches at the physical laboratory of the Presidency College.

The last occasion on which Prof. Bose had addressed a Calcutta audience was five years ago, when he gave his famous discourse on "Life and Death." Since that time, he had been sent by the Government of India on his third scientific deputation to Europe and America. He addressed the Baltimore meeting for the Advancement of Science and the Department of Agriculture at Washington. His researches on Plant Physiology are regarded of such vital importance that several scientific laboratories have repeatedly asked to be supplied with the instruments invented by him. Among the different centres of learning in Europe and America where his method of research is being pursued may be mentioned the Universities of Utrecht, Illinois, Ann Arbor, Wisconsin, and the National Bureau of Agriculture at Washington.

After returning from Europe, Prof. Bose has been engaged in further researches on the Irritability of Plants, which have given results of very great significance. These discoveries have been rendered possible by the invention of a series of instruments of extraordinary precision and delicacy. The extent to which this has been carried out may be gauged from the fact that some of Prof. Bose's instruments measure and record time as short as a thousandth part of a second. Invisible movements in plants, which were hitherto beyond human scrutiny, have been brought within the range of immediate perception through the various wonderful devices shown at the lecture demonstration.

Prof. Bose commenced his discourse with a reference to the claims made by certain professors of science, bordering on the mystical who declare that they can discriminate the character of anyone, simply by a careful observation of his handwriting. As to the authenticity of such claims scepticism is permissible but there is no doubt that one's handwriting may be modified profoundly by conditions physical and mental. There still exists at Hatfield House documents which contain the signature of the historical Guy Fawkes. The photograph projected on the screen shows a sinister variation in these signatures. The crabbed and distorted character of the last words Guy Fawkes wrote on earth tell their own tale of that fateful night.

Such, then, is the tale that may be unfolded by the lines and curves of a human autograph. Can plants be made similarly to write their own autographs, which reveal their hidden story? Storm and sunshine, the warmth of summer and the frost of winter, drought and rain, come and go about the plant. What subtle impress do they leave behind? How are the invisible internal changes to be made externally visible?

AUTOMATIC RECORDERS.

The lecturer had succeeded in devising experimental methods and apparatus by which the plant under the compulsive force of a testing stimulus was made to give an answering signal, which was then automatically recorded into an intelligible script. The results of the new investigation were so astonishing that Prof. Bose spent several years in perfecting automatic instruments which completely eliminated all the personal equation. The plant, attached to the recording apparatus, was automatically excited by a stimulus absolutely constant, making its own responsive records, going through its period of recovery, and embarking on the same cycle over again without assistance at any point from the observer.

HUMAN AND PLANT SENSITIVENESS.

The most sensitive organ for the perception of the stimulus is the human tongue. An average European can by his tongue detect an electrical current as feeble as 6 micro-amperes, a micro-ampere being the millionth part of a unit of electrical current. Prof. Bose found that his Hindu pupils could detect a much feebler current, namely 1·3 micro-ampere. It is an open question whether such a high excitability of the tongue is to be claimed as a distinct advantage. But the fact may explain the eminence of his countrymen in forensic domains. The plant, when tested, was found to be ten times more sensitive than a human being.

AN OLD BELIEF UPSET.

It was shown that when the plant had a surfeit of drink, it became excessively lethargic and irresponsive. By extracting fluid from the gorged plant, its motor activity was at once re-established. Under alcohol its responsive script became Indicrously unsteady. A scientific superstition exists regarding carbouic acid as being good for the plant, but Prof. Bose's experiment showed distinctly that the gas suffocates the plant as readily as it does the animal; only in the presence of sunlight can the effect be modified by secondary reactions.

DYING PLANTS' AGONIES.

It is impossible in a limited space to do more than mention the numerous other remarkable experiments which rivetted the attention of the large audience. By means of special apparatus specially devised, pulsating plants were made to record their rhythmic throbbings. It was shown that the pulse-beats of the plants were effected by the action of various drugs and diverse stimuli, in a manner precisely similar to that of the animal heart. Perhaps the most weird experience was to watch the death-struggle of the plant under the action of poison.

VISIBLE GROWTH.

Turning from death to its antithesis life and growth, one realised how the invisible has been rendered visible by means of the unique appliances invented by Prof. Bose. The infinitesimal growth of a plant became so highly magnified in the experiment that it appeared rushing forward as if in a race.

RESEARCH IN CALCUTTA.

When the lecturer commenced his investigations, original research in India was regarded as an impossibility. No proper laboratory existed, nor was there any scientific manufactory for the construction of special apparatus. In spite of these difficulties it has been a matter of gratification to him that the various investigations already carried out at the Presidency College have done something for the advancement of knowledge. The delicate instruments seen in operation at the lecture, which have been regarded with envy by many distinguishsd scientific men in the West, were all constructed at the Presidency College work-shop by most Indian mechanicians.

It was also with pride that the lecturer referred to the most efficient co-operation of his pupils and assistants, through whose devoted help such extensive work, requiring ceaseless labour, both by day and night, could have been attempted. Doubt has been cast on the capacity of Indian students in the field of science. From his personal experience Prof. Bose bore testimony to their special fitness in this respect. An intellectual hunger has been created by the spread of education. An Indian student demands something absorbing to think about and to give vent to his latent energies. If this could be done, he would betake himself ardently to the research into Nature which can never end. There is room for such toilers who by incessant work would extend the bounds of human knowledge.

Before concluding the lecturer dwelt on the fact that all the varied and complex responses of the animal have been foreshadowed in the plant. The phenomena of life in the plant are thus not so remote as have been hitherto supposed. The plant-world like the animal, is a thrill and a throb with a responsiveness to all the stimuli which fall upon it. Thus, community throughout the great ocean of life, in all its different forms, outweighs apparent dissimilarity. Diversity is swallowed up in unity

THE VICEROY.

Unfounded Rumour of Resignation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 17.

The bulletin issued at Viceregal Lodge at 8-30 a. m., to-day states:—

His Excellency the Viceroy's progress is maintained.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 17.

A London cable to the *Pioneer* says:—

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* mentions the report that Lord Hardinge has resigned.

The *Pioneer*, commenting on it, says that not the faintest importance attaches to the report. Nothing short of a medical command, and a very imperative one, could make Lord Hardinge entertain the idea of retirement at the present moment, and happily there is not the least reason to apprehend that any such injunction has been, or will be, forthcoming.

TENT-PEGGING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 17.

While practising at tent-pegging last evening on the Agram Plain, Lieut. W. P. J. Akerman, 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, attached to 10th Ammunition Column, was thrown on the head and seriously injured, the horse backing near the peg. He was taken to the station hospital, and lay unconscious till noon to-day, when a slight improvement was noticeable.

LORD HALDANE AND DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 17.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—"Lord Haldane, replying to a speech on national defence by the Earl of Portsmouth in the House of Lords, said his Eighty Club speech on the 29th of November was not intended to convey the opinion that Lord Roberts was devoid of strategy, but the strategy that won battles was a different thing from that which devised the organisation of armies. The defence of the whole Empire must be organised by soldiers, sailors and statesmen in common council."

EUROPEAN LADY STABBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

On Wednesday night a cowardly attack was made on Mrs. Strelley, wife of Mr. H. J. Strelley, of Garden Reach, by a man who after wounding her severely on the head with a knife, escaped. On that night her husband was away, and hearing her cries, some European neighbours came to her assistance. She was found in an unconcious state and bleeding profusely. She was removed to the General Hospital. The police have arrested a dismissed servant.

ATTACKED BY A BEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

The Gaya correspondent of the *Bengalee* states that the Collector of the district, Mr. J. T. Whitty, I.C.S., while touring in the Nawadh sub-division, went shooting in the Kowakhole jungle. He fired at a bear but missed it, and the animal threw him down and pounced on him. A gowli (milkman) ran up, and commenced to beat the bear, which attacked him and mauled him severely. Mr. Whitty suffered no injury except a slight scratch on the neck, but the gowli is in hospital in a precarious condition.

CHINESE TROOPS FROM TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 17.

General Chang has not yet left Yatang, though preparations for the march of himself and his men to Sikkim were completed some time ago.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 17.

During the week ending January 11th plague mortality totalled 3,210 against 3,959 cases. The provincial figures were:—Delhi (rural), 7 deaths, Bombay 414, Madras 152, Bengal 2, Bihar 444, United Provinces 1,621, Punjab 142, Burma 34, Central Provinces 28, Mysore 120, Hyderabad 135, Central India 3, Rajputana 98.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has made two more nominations on his Legislative Council. The gentlemen selected are Raja Francis Xavier Shiamrikh of Tajpur in Bignor district, an Indian Catholic, and Rai Nathi Mal Bahadur, C.I.E. of Khurja in Buland shahr district, a member of the commercial community in these provinces.

THE HOME AND INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES.

[BY SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.]

When I agree, in a general way, with what was so temperately and sympathetically said in "The Times" of the 23rd ultimo, on the clerical equipment of the India Office, I cannot but deplore the way in which the subject is being discussed up and down the country at large; that is, ignorantly as the facts of the case, and maliciously in the obvious spirit of political partizanship by which these attacks on the Office are inspired. I was an unflinching and publicly outspoken opponent to the throwing open of the Government Services of this country's competition by examination, whether at Home or in India. I had two fears of the policy in regard to India; one, that the Indian Civil Service would lose its independence in dealing with the Government, whether in India or at Home. In the time of the Honourable East India Company the Presidential Governors-in-Council, and the Governor-General, were in "actual fact," though of course not in theory, but the first among equals; and the youngest District Officer in those days always knew how to take the initiative in any local crises; and always dealt with his superiors, up to the highest, on equal terms. When I look back to them, as I knew them before the Mutiny of 1857, I am amazed at the absolute, the unflinching, and the perfectly unconscious and amazing independence of character they always showed as occasions required, and somewhere or other they were required to do so every day. I cannot say, not with wholehearted conviction, that this spirit of independence has been maintained in the Indian Civil Service as at present constituted, not so generally, and ubiquitously, and uncompromisingly as before it was recruited by competition. It is not only that now its members, for the most part, have no "friends at Court," nor, altogether, because some of the earlier Viceroys—this very title made a difference—were highly arbitrary men, who crushed all independence of spirit and sense of initiative out of the Indian Civil Service; but, in truth and in chiefest part, because the members themselves of the "reformed" Service, were to a large percentage unfit for high and responsible employment in India. They were too foolish, too unsocial, too domestic, and too much preoccupied with thoughts about pay, and allowances, and promotion. In a word, they were out in India rather to make a living for themselves, than to make life better worth living for the people of the new world with which they were transplanted. As schoolboys they shirked games, and as young men had never ridden to hounds, or spent days after days under an autumnal sky, snipe shooting, the highest probation of English sportsmanship throughout the United Kingdom. I saw one of them, before a whole darbar, make six ineffectual attempts to mount his "sorry nag," when after the ceremonial, he was "homeward bent." The effect on the Indian gentlemen, Princes and "Settias" present, was most humiliating to behold. But all this default is disappearing to-day, with the rising generation of Indian Civilians; a happy change due to the systematic manner in which sports of every kind are now encouraged—and not only encouraged but enforced—at all our private schools, and for boys as well as girls; and are more than ever before insisted on at our great public schools, and the universities; and the change is full of good augury.

My second fear for the "reformed" Indian Civil Service was, that there would be a falling off therein of learning and scholarship, and science—such as had shed so great a truth on the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company. In this fear I was utterly mistaken; and very rapidly and gladly cast it from out of me; and to-day the Indian Civil Service presents quite a galaxy of men recognised not only in the United Kingdom, but in America, and on the Continent of Europe, as authorities on Oriental philology, and literature, and archæology, and art, and religions; and again on Oriental history, and all the higher economic problems and philosophical speculations of our age, as they are affected by the light thereon by the studies and researches of these exceptionally gifted men, both Indians and Europeans, who in this way have added a reputation to the Indian Civil Service greater than distinguished it ever before.

Turning to the India Office, nothing could be more perfect than its "personnel"—I mean of its various "Departments"—and not of the Council of course. Lord Kilbracken of Killegan (Sir Arthur Godley), one of the most intellectual men I ever knew, was remarkably successful in attracting to the Office some of the very best men who, from year to year, passed the Civil Service Examinations; by the time he unfortunately left the India Office, its prestige in the Public Service was quite equal to that of the Treasury. Strangely enough, some of the most notable of them are also very tall men. I always used to speak of them as "Sir Arthur's Grenadier Company," and that is the only fault I could lay to his charge in "crimping" them. Fine specimens of our race are not needed in the Home Service; but they add tremendously to our credit and renown in India; and in their own interest moreover India is the proper destination for them, with the open, generous life we all live there; and we daily, hourly, momentarily call on our Indian Civilians to be strong in character, and show themselves men, and help the charge of their high vocation, in whatsoever they undertake and wither-sever they turn. In the Home Service the very best of men are rapidly diverted by the monotony of their work; and in its first years by their irresponsibility in it; and to the end, by their having to work under subservience to partisan official chiefs now and then craven Conservatives; and again, and yet again, rampant Radicals, or either Social; ists;—and to-morrow, it may be, asinine Anarchists.

Well, men of such different official training cannot be easily interchanged between the India Office and India. The Indian Civil Servant, unless he has, of inherent nature, thoroughly subdued himself, heart, mind, and soul, to officialism, and is withal a highly talented man, does not make a good Home Civil Servant. He is lacking in patience, and in sufferance for fools, and in reverence for "red tape—" and in merely clerical work in any large office there is no salvation outside "red-tape"—and in all sorts of other ways he is soon found—and he himself as well as others—to be the round man in the square place. No, as a special rule, to which there should be few conditions—as in the Military, and the Political Departments—the proper place of the ex-Indian Civilian is in the Secretary of State's Council: and the number of the members of the Council should at once be increased. On the other hand, a matured India man would be quite out of place in India—as a rule I mean—and if a married man with a family it would be cruel to drive or coax him out to India, or even permit him to go there. All the same it would be to the public advantage to institute an interchange of kind, between the Members of the India Office and of the Indian Civil Service; and it might possibly be carried out some such way as this:—Those of the successful candidates at the yearly Civil Service Examinations who selected India for their service being told that they could take their first three years of service at the India Office; and those who selected the India Office that they could one, or at most, two, years of their service in India before joining the India Office. If they were allowed three years in India they might contract malaria, or a premature marriage! Again, toward the end of his service, a civilian member of the India Office might be appointed for three or five years a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

H. E. LORD SYDENHAM.

Departure for Karachi by Sea.

His Excellency Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay, with Lady Sydenham, and accompanied by Major Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. Gibson I.C.S., Private Secretary, Capt. Lucas, R.A.M.C., Capt. Drummond, and Capt. George, A.D.C.S., left, Bombay last night for Karachi, by the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dalhousie."

Their Excellencies and Staff arrived at the Apollo-bunder, from Government House, shortly before 10 p.m. and entering the Government launch "Aid," proceeded to the ship. The "Dalhousie," under the command of Commander G. H. S. La Touche, R.I.M., soon after weighed anchor, and started on her voyage.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(*Continued from page* 6.)

surrender Adrianople, which, after Damascus, is the most charming, and the most inspiring of Muslim cities, between the Danube and the Tigris and Euphrates—until you come again to the Delhi that is to be,—the twin city of the old and the new Delhi, the capital of British India, and the highest seat of Islamic culture in the world outside Cairo; and one's spirit for the moment is troubled for Christendom—that it should seem so un-Christian like! It is just as when one's feelings sway backward and forward in reading the heroical story of the building up of the British Empire, by both peaceful emigration and warful invasions. At one moment you say to yourself:—"Of a truth, the Almighty is true English,"—and, in another "Verily are we the 'Devil's' Own!" To Sir George's explanatory comments may I add a wish of my own, which perhaps may be realised before this letter reaches Bombay (I fervently hope it may)—the capture of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the dastardly attack on his Excellency the Viceroy.

INDIA AND THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

This week's issue of the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts will contain a further instalment of the history of the Society, which has been written by its able secretary, Sir Henry Trueman Wood. A portion of the article is devoted to the Indian section, which, it is shown, owes its origin to a suggestion made by the late Mr. Hyde Clarke as far back as 1857. It seems that Mr. Hyde Clarke proposed not only that there should be a special Indian section, but another for Australia, one for "English America," and so on. Nothing, however, was done at once, apparently owing to Mr. Hyde Clarke leaving this country to reside in Smyrna. When he returned to England, ten years later, he renewed his proposal so far as India was concerned, urging the formation of a committee which should organize conferences on Indian subjects. "This time (Sir H. T. Wood continues), the suggestion was taken up more warmly. Hyde Clarke himself was placed on the Council, and the Indian Conferences, which soon developed in to the Indian Section, were started. Previous to this date there had been occasional papers read on Indian matters; but from 1869 onwards, when the Indian meetings began with a paper on Indian tea by Mr. C. H. Fielder, read on March 12th in that year, the Indian Section has continued its regular work. There were eight meetings in 1869 and four in 1870. The number of meetings held each year from that date down to the present time have varied a little, but there have never been less than five or more than seven. The Indian section thus established, Sir. H.T. Wood adds, became a most important department of the Society. It has had great results in India by spreading information in that country as to to the directions which the development of Indian manufactures and Indian products could most usefully take, and in this country by giving similar information as to the industrial resources and progress of India itself. The section has received great help from the Indian Press, and it has also been of service to the Indian Press in supplying useful information to it. It has been of great service to the Society itself as the means by which many members have been added to its list, so that in fact, thanks to a very large extent to the work of the Indian section and of the allied section for the Colonies, a very large proportion of the present number of members come from the dependencies of the Empire abroad.

THE WOLFE DINNER.

Dr. John Pollen stopped at Westerham last night on his way back from the Quarterly Sessions at Maidstone to join the annual Wolfe Birthday Banquet at the "George and Dragon." The function proved a great success. Colonel C. E. Warde, M. P. was in the chair, and with his brother, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Warde, Chief Constable of Kent, represented the Warde family—the Lords of the Manor of Westerham. The Chairman proposed the memory of Wolfe and then Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Nicholson—"on this the very last day of his command of the Hampshire Regiment" (the regiment of which Wolfe was the first Colonel) proposed "Wolfe's Brigadiers," to which first Horace Monckton and then Major-General C. V. F. Townshend of Chitral fame (Heir presumptive to the Marquess of Townshend) replied in a spirited speech full of happy hits. The Hon. Dudley Carleton proposed: "The Dominion of Canada," to which W. L. Griffith, Assistant High-Commissioner, responded. He said that the last words Lord Strathcona had said to him that day—just as his Lordship was stepping into his motor to drive 40 miles to Little Bury (where Sir Steyning Edgerly now resides and whence Lord Strathcona returned to-day in time for office) were—"Tell them Wolfe was a worker, and since his day Canada has no place for the idle man!" The Mayor of Greenwich proposed Westerham, and it was announced that Canada was subscribing £20,000 to a memorial to Wolfe in Greenwich, a fact that would make Greenwich take up to a deeper interest in Wolfe than it had shown hitherto.

INDIAN INSURANCE ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 17.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Indian Life Insurance Company's Act 1912 (V. I. of 1912), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to exempt the Madras Equitable Assurance Society from all the provisions of the said Act, on the condition that this exemption will apply only so long as the bussines of the Society is carried on as "a scaled series." In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Indian Life Assurance Company's Act 1912 (6 of 1912) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association from all the provisions of the said Act, on the condition that the Association does not accept any new business in India.

MILITARY INTELEGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

During the absence of Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., on duty at Divisional Manœvres from 17th January, the command of the Station will devolve on Lieut.-Colonel H. O. Vincent Royal Garrison Artillery.

Artillery practice will be carried out from Mahalaxmi, Colaba, North, and Oyster Rock Batteries, on the 20th, 21st and 22nd January, respectively, from 9-0 a. m. to 10 p. m.

PRACTICE.

Artillery Practice will be carried out as under and no vessel should be anchored within the range.

Date and time:—24th January, 7 to 10 p. m. Date and time 25th January, 8 to 1 p. m.

Fort Middle Ground Range to be cleared—"D" Guns.—Light.

TROOPING.

The H. T. "Urlana" (B. I. S. N. Co.), which is at present in the Bombay Government Dockyard, being fitted for mule transport, will sail light on the 21st inst. for Madras. Thence, in two trips, she will carry two mountain batteries to Rangoon,

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY.

THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER II—(Continued).

Royson would have known her voice any where. It had the rare distinction of music and perfect diction. Amidst the shrill vulgarity which counterfeited wit in the average upper class gathering of the period, such a voice must have sounded like the song of a robin in a crowded rockery.

The unexpected greeting brought a rush of colour to Dick's face. But yesterday's cloud had vanished, and his natural embarrassment was obviously that of a well-bred man, young enough to be delighted by the recognition. Moreover, he was not covered with mud, nor had his sensibilities been jarred by standards representing the hell and heaven of modern existence.

He lifted his hat

"I am glad to see you have experienced no ill effects from yesterday's shock, Miss Fenshawe," he said.

"Not in the least. It was a wonderful escape. Even the victoria leaves hospital this afternoon, I am told."

Mr. Fenshawe, whose silvery white hair and wrinkled skin betokened an age that his erect, spare frame would otherwise have concealed, patted Royson's shoulder.

"You did well, Mr. King, very well. I am much beholden to you. And I was pleased to hear from Baron von Kerber last night that you have joined our expedition."

Though of middle height, Mr. Fenshawe had to raise his hand as high as his own forehead to reach Dick's back. His eyes were shrewd and keen, with the introspective look of the student. Though it was more than probable that he was very wealthy, judging from the meagre details within Royson's ken, he had the semblance of a university professor rather than a millionaire.

"I think the good fortune is wholly mine, sir," said Dick, trying to answer both at once, and puzzled to determine how he could repudiate the name which von Kerber had fastened on him.

"No, we will not put it that way," and the other seemed to sweep some confusing thought from before his mental vision. "Let us say that the reward will be commensurate with the deed. We do not forget, we Fenshawes, do we, Irene? Good-day, Mr. King. I hope to make your better acquaintance we shall see much of each other ere long."

Thus dismissed, with another friendly tap on the shoulder, Royson had no option but to raise his hat again. He received a very gracious smile from Miss Fenshawe, and he left the two with a curious consciousness that there was at least one woman in the world who had the power to send his blood whirling through his veins.

As he walked off under the trees, the eyes of grandfather and grand-daughter followed him.

"A lump without that, for work in the desert," said Mr. Fenshawe.

"Yes. Quite a Crusader, in appearance," mused the girl aloud.

The old man laughed noiselessly.

"I find you are only half-persuaded as to the peaceable nature of our task, Irene," he said.

"I find it even more difficult to persuade you that Count von Kerber fears interference, granddad."

"My dear child, these foreigners are all nerves. Look at me. I have spent twenty years of my life among the Arabs, and felt safer there than in a London crowd."

"Yes, you dear old thing, but you are not Count von Kerber."

"Nerves, Irene, nothing else. At any rate, your Mr. King should adjust the average in that respect. And if you begin to talk of risk, I shall have to reconsider my decision to take you with us."

The chestnut threw up his head, and pranced excitedly, having been warned that a gallop was imminent.

"No, you don't," laughed Irene. "If we Fenshawes do not forget, we also stick together. Bye-bye. See you at lunch."

And she was gone, sitting her horse with the ease and sureness of one of those Arabs in whom her grandfather placed such confidence.

CHAPTER III.

A CHANGE OF SKY, BUT NOT OF HABIT.

Royson had time and to spare for the analysis of events during the remainder of the day. In spite of Von Kerber's repudiation of luck, he believed that the fickle jade sometimes favoured a man, and he counted himself thrice fortunate in having met with an adventure leading to such an unforeseen opening. He realised, too, that had he been better dressed—were his words and manners modelled on smooth convention—he would not have received the offer of employment on board the "Aphrodite." Looked at in cold blood, there was nothing sinister in von Kerber's wish to keep his business affairs private. If the baron were mixed up in a quarrel with some unknown Italian his association with people like Mr. Fenshawe and his grand-daughter supplied a valid excuse for observing a certain secrecy.

To guess the nature of the yacht's mission was more difficult. Any reader of newspapers was aware that Morocco, Montenegro, and Armenia, not to mention the political volcanoes of Finland, Poland, and Carlist centres in Spain, provided scope for international intrigue even in these prosaic days. But it was a vain thing to imagine that the Fenshawes would be involved in any wild-cat scheme of that sort. The natural sequel to this thought was—who were they? and the nearest Free Library answered promptly.

"Fenshawe, Hiram, C. M. G., 2nd Class Osmanieh, Hon. Fellow of Cains College, Cambridge, landowner and colliery proprietor, an enthusiastic Egyptologist, Vice-President of Upper Egypt Exploration Society, has devoted immense sums of money and many years of his life to Egyptian archæological research. His private collection of coins, pottery, gold, silver, and bronze ornaments, and other works of art having special reference to the Roman occupation of Egypt, is probably unequalled . . . . Born at Liverpool, March 16, 1830; married June 10, 1854, Hilda, daughter of Sir Adolphus Livingston, Nairn. Only son, Hildebrand, born April 27, 1856; married, December 20, 1880, Irene, second daughter of the late Dr. Alfred Stowell, L.L. D., Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. . . . . Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand Fenshawe were lost in the wreck of the P. and O. liner, "Bokhara" off the Pescadores Islands, 1892, leaving one daughter, Irene Hildegarde, born February 11, 1882."

The book supplied other details, but Royson obtained from the foregoing extracts a sufficiently clear idea of the identity of the two people whom he had encountered in the Park. Of course, he set his wits to work instantly to construct new avenues for the promised activity of the "Aphrodite," but these imaginings being as hopelessly mistaken as are most other human peeps into futurity, they served only to keep him on tenterhooks until he revisited the outfitters' establishment. There he was handed the keys of two large steel trunks, canvas-covered, and requested to assure himself that they contained all the articles set forth on a list. The manager also gave him a first-class ticket for Marseilles, and a typewritten instruction that he was to travel by the nine o'clock train from Victoria that evening. On arriving at the French port, he would find the "Aphrodite" moored in No. 3 basin, and he was requested not to wear any portion of his uniform until on board the yacht.

The nature of the arrangements, the prodigal supply of clothing, rather took Dick's breath away. Even the initials, "R. K.," were painted on the trunks and stitched on to the canvas.

"My employer seems to have done things pretty thoroughly," he could not help saying.

The shopman dug a compliment out of the remark.

"Our house has a reputation to maintain," he answered, "and Mr. Fenshawe is one of our best and oldest customers."

There was no mention of Count von Kerber, which added a ripple to the wave of astonishment in Royson's breast. He took his baggage to Charing Cross in a cab, and deposited it there. Meanwhile, he learned, from a further scrutiny of the list, that his own few belongings were hardly wanted. He had not been so well equipped since he left Heidelberg to rush to his mother's death-bed. Nevertheless, having already gathered in a valise some books, photographs, letters, and other odds and ends, he went to Brixton to obtain them.

While giving a farewell glance around his dingy room, an old envelope, thrown aside overnight, reminded him of a half-formed idea, which appealed to him strongly now that he knew his port of departure.

So he write a short letter:—

"Dear Mr. Forbes,—

"You were kind to me four years ago, as kind as Sir Henry Royson would permit you to be towards one who had wilfully and irreparably insulted him. My feelings with regard to him have undergone no change. He may be dead, for all I know, or care. But you, I suppose, are still the trusted solicitor of the Cuddesham Estate, and Sir Henry Royson, if alive, may have remained unmarried. In that event, I am heir to a barren title, and it may save you some trouble if I inform you that I am leaving England. For reasons of no consequence, I am passing under the name of Richard King. If I return, or settle down in some other land, I will write to you, say after the lapse of a year. Please regard this note as strictly private, and do not interpret it as foreshadowing any attempt on my part to arrive at a reconciliation with Sir Henry Royson.

He was about to add the briefest announcement of his new career, but he checked himself; had not von Kerber forbidden the giving of any information.

He signed the letter and addressed it to the senior partner of a firm of solicitors in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Then, indeed, he felt that he had snapped the last slender link that bound him to the dull life of the City. Like Kent, he vowed "freedom lies hence, and banishment is here." And he had always hated Brixton, which was unjust to that pleasant suburb, but the days of his sojourn there had been days of bondage.

He was among the first to secure a seat in the Continental mail. Having registered those superb trunks through to Marseilles, and reserved a comfortable corner by depositing his valise there, he strolled up and down the platform, and quietly scrutinized his fellow-passengers. So far as he could judge, none of the earlier arrivals were prospective shipmates. Two bronzed men, of free gait, with that trick of carrying the hands back to front which singles out the sailor from the rest of humanity, drew him like a loadstone. But he soon discovered that they were P. & O. officers, bidding farewell to a friend bound for Egypt.

At last he came upon a man and a woman, a remarkable pair under any circumstances, but specially interesting to him, seeing that the man gripped an ancient carpet bag on which was pasted a label with the glaring superscription:—"Captain John Stump, yacht "Aphrodite" Marsails" The address was half-written, half printed, and the quaintly phonetic spelling of the concluding word betrayed a rugged independence of thought which was certainly borne out by Captain John Stump's appearance. The written label might be wrong; not so that stamped by Neptune on a weather-beaten face and a figure like a capstan. Little more than five feet in height, he seemed to be quite five feet wide. If it be true that a poet is born, not made, Captain Stump was a master mariner from his cradle. Royson had never before seen such a man. Drawn out to Royson's stature, he would yet have remained the broader of the two. The lady with him, evidently Mrs. Stump, was mated for him by happy chance. Short men usually marry tall women, and your sons of Anak will select wives of fairy-like proportions. But Mrs. Stump was even shorter than her husband, and so plump withal, that a tape measure round her shoulders might have given her the prize for girth.

Captain Stump was examining the interior of each carriage suspiciously when he set eyes on the P. & O. officers.

"Port yer hellum, Becky," he growled, and the two turned to the right about. It happened that he entered Royson's compartment. There were not many first-class passengers that night, so Royson promptly took possession of his own corner, lit a pipe, and unobtrusively watched his future commander. This was not difficult, as Stump stood near the open door, and each word he uttered was audible.

"Don't want to berth alongside sailor-men to-night, Becky," he said, after sizing up Dick in a comprehensive glance. "Them's my sailin' orders. 'Hoist no colours,' sez he, 'until you bring to at Marseilles.'"

"What's your first port of call, John?" asked his wife.

"Dunno. I'll send you a wire."

A pause. Then Mrs. Stump,—

"Will you be long in Marseilles, John?"

Dick thought that this would be impossible anywhere, but Stump answered—

"Mebbe half an hour, mebbe a week. You know all that I know, Becky."

"It's funny."

Captain Stump spat, and agreed that it was—emphatically funny. A ticket inspector approached.

"Going on, sir?" he asked.

"Goin' on? Of course I am. What in thunder d'ye think I am standin here for demanded the captain.

"But if you stand there, sir, you'll get left," said the official, good-humouredly.

"Better get in, John, an' don't argy with the gentleman," said Mrs. Stump.

Her husband obeyed grudgingly. The inspector examined his ticket, and Royson's and locked the door.

"Nice thing!" grumbled Stump. "I can't give you a good-bye hug now, Becky."

This was literally true. The captain's breadth of beam had never been contemplated by the designers of South-Eastern railway carriages. Even when the door was open, he had to enter sideways, and the brass rail across the window rendered it a physical impossibility to thrust head and shoulders outside.

The shrill whistle of a guard was answered by a colleague.

"Take care of yourself, John," said Becky.

"No fear! And mind you wait till the 'bus stops to-night. The other evening—"

Royson never learnt what had befallen Mrs. Stump on that other evening. At the moment the train began to move, he saw a man peep into the carriage as if he were looking for some one. He believed it was the private inquiry agent whom he had shaken off so effectively in Hyde Park. The gloom of the station, and the fact that the man's face was in shadow made him doubtful, but as the train gathered speed the watcher on the platform nodded to him, and smiled derisively. Captain Stump had quick eyes. He turned to Royson.

"Beg pardon, mister, but is that a friend of yours?" he asked.

"No" said Dick.

"Well, he was signallin' somebody, an it wasn't me."

Then, remarking that the unknown craft looked like a curiously-coloured pirate, the captain squeezed himself into a seat. When the train ran into and back out of Cannon Street, Stump was puzzled. He opened the carpet bag, and drew forth a ship's compass, which he consulted. After a few minutes' rapid travelling his doubts seemed to subside, and he replaced the compass. Producing a cake of tobacco, he cut off several shavings with an exceedingly sharp knife, rolled them between his broad palms, filled a pipe, lit it, and whetted the knife on the side of his boot. Dick noted that all his actions were wonderfully nible for a man of his build. Any stranger who imagined that this squat Hercules was slow and ponderous in movement would be woefully mistaken if he based hostilities on that presumption.

Perhaps the captain missed the companionship of the stout lady he had parted from at Charing Cross, or it might be that his gruffness was a matter of habit—at any rate, after a puff or two, he spoke to Royson again.

"D'you know wot time we're due at Dover?" he asked.

"Yes, at 10.50."

"We don't stop long there?"

"No. The boat sails ten minutes later."

"Good. I don't cotton on to these blessed trains. Every time they jolt I fancy we're on the rocks. Give me a ship, an' the steady beat of the screw, sez I. Then I know where I am."

"I quite agree with you, captain, but you must put up with a fair spell of railway bumping before you reach Marseilles."

Stump gave him a questioning look. Royson did not resemble the type of land-sharp with which he was familiar. Yet his eyes gleamed like those of a perplexed bull.

"I s'pose you heard my missus an me talking of Marseilles," he growled, "but how do you know I'm a captain?"

"It is written on your bag."

"Well, my missus wrote that——"

"Moreover," went on Dick, determined to break the ice, "I'm your second mate."

"Wot," roared Stump, leaning forward, and placing a hand on each knee, while his fiery glance took in every detail of Royson's appearance.

"You—my—second—mate?"

The words formed a crescendo of contemptuous analysis. But Dick faced the storm boldly.

"Yes," he said. "I don't see any harm in stating the fact, now that I know who you are."

"Harm! Who said anything about harm? Wot sort of sailor d'you call yourself? Who ever heard of a sailor in knickers?"

Then it dawned on Royson that the captain's wrath was comprehensible. There is in every male Briton who goes abroad an ingrained instinct that leads him to don a costume usually associated with a Highland moor. Why should this be no man can tell, but nine out of ten Englishmen cross the Channel in sporting attire, and Royson was no exception to the rule. In his case, a sheer revolt against the "office" suit had induced him to dress in clothes which recalled one glorious summer on the Westmoreland hills. Their incongruity did not appeal to him until Captain Stump forcibly drew attention thereto, and his hearty laugh at the way in which he was enlightened did not tend to soothe his skipper's indignation.

"Second mate!" bellowed Stump again, calling the heavens to witness that there never was such another. "Where's yer ticket? Seein' is believin,' they say. Who did you go to see with? When did you pass?"

"I have no certificate, if that is what you mean, and I have never been to sea," said Royson.

This remark impressed Stump as an exquisite joke. His rage yielded to a ramble of hoarse laughter.

"Lord love a duck!" he guffawed. "If only I'd ha' knowed, I could have told my missus. It would have cheered her up for a week. Never mind. We've a few minutes in Dover. I'll send her a picture postcard, It'll 'arf tickle 'er to death."

Evidently the captain meant to add certain explanatory remarks which would account for that Gargantuan tickling, Dick, anxious not to offend his future commander, smiled sheepishly, and said—

"Sorry I can't supply you with a photograph."

Stump's gaze rested on his stockings, loose breeches, Norfolk jacket, and deerstalker cap.

"Damme," he grinned, "it's better than a pantomime. Second mate! Is there any more like you on the train? P'raps that chap in the next caboose, in a fur coat an' top hat, is the steward. An' wot'll Tagg say?"

"I don't know," said Dick, half inclined to resent this open scorn. "Who is Tagg, anyhow?"

Stump instantly became silent. He seemed to remember his "sailing orders." He muttered something about "plain' me for a sucker," and shut his lips obstinately. Not another word did he utter until they reached Dover. He smoked furiously, gave Royson many a wrathful glance, but bottled up the tumultuous thoughts which troubled him. On board the steamer, however, curiousity conquered prudence. After surveying Dick's unusual proportions from several points of view, he came up and spoke in what he intended to be a light comedy tone.

"I say, Mr. Second Mate," he said, "I don't see the Plimsoll Mark on the funnel. Do you?"

"No, captain. I expect it has been washed off."

"If I was you, I'd write to the Board of Trade about it."

"Best let sleeping dogs lie, captain."

"Why?"

"Because they might look for yours, and as it ought to be round your neck, they would say you were unseaworthy."

"So you know what it is, you long swab."

"Yes, I come and have a drink. That will reach your loadline all right."

Royson had hit on the right method of dealing with Stump. The skipper promised himself some fun, and they descended to the saloon. The Channel was in boisterous mood, and Dick staggered once or twice in transit. Stump missed none of this, and became more jovial. Thus might one of the Hereford stots he resembled approach a green pasture.

"If you ask the steward he'll bring you some belayin' tackle," he said.

"I am a trifle crank just now," admitted Royson, "but when the wind freshens, I'll take in a reef or two."

Stump looked up at him.

"You've put me clean out of reckoning. Never bin to sea, you say? Wot's yer name?"

"King, Richard King."

"Damme, I'm comin' to like you. You're a bit of a character. By the time the 'Aphrodite' points her nose nome again, I'll 'ave you licked into shape."

They were crossing the saloon, and were sufficiently noteworthy by force of contrast to draw many eyes. Indeed, were Baron von Kerber on board, he must have been disagreeably impressed by the fact that in sending the short skipper and the long second mate of the Aphrodite to Marseilles in company, he had supplied an unfailing means of tracking their movements. Of course, he was not responsible for the chance that threw them together, but the mere presence of two such men on the same vessel would be remembered quite easily by those who make it their business to watch trans-Channel passengers.

Royson gave no thought to this factor in the queer conditions then shaping his life. Had Stump remained taciturn, it might have occurred to him that they were courting observation. But it needed the exercise of much resourcefulness to withstand the stream of questions with which his commander sought to clear the mystery attached to a second mate who knew not the sea. Luckily, he emerged from the flood with credit; nay, the examiner himself was obliged at times to assume a knowledge he did not possess, for, if Stump knew how to con a ship from port to port, Royson could give reasons for great circle sailing which left Stump gasping. At last the stout captain could no longer conceal his amazement when Royson had recited correctly the rules of the road for steamships crossing:

If to my Starboard Red appear,
It is my duty to keep clear;
Act as judgment says is proper—
"Port"—or "Starboard"—"Back"—
or "Stop her!".
But when upon my Port is seen
A steamer's Starboard light of green,
For me there's nought to do, but see
That Green to Port keeps clear of me.

(To be continued next Saturday)

MARRIAGES OF GAIETY GIRLS

Romances of the Stage.

The Gaiety Theatre, which has in years past been notable for many romantic marriages, has recently lost one of its prettiest chorus girls, Miss Grace Dundas Slater, who was married on Christmas Day to Mr. Charles Edward Thynne Eaton, of Tolethorpe Hall, Rutland.

Another Gaiety Theatre romance was provided by the marriage on Thursday last of Miss Olive May, who used to take the part of Lady Rosabelle in "The Sunshine Girl," to Lord Victor William Paget, brother of the Marquess of Anglesey. This engagement was announced nearly a year ago, Miss May has won much popularity at the Gaiety, where she has played in "Peggy" and "Our Miss Gibbs." Lord Victor Paget is 23 years of age, and was for a time in the Royal Horse Guards.

Other Gaisty actresses who have made notable marriages are Miss Connie Gilchrist (Countess of Orkney), Miss Rosie Boote (Marchioness of Headfort), and Miss Sylvia Storey (Countess Poulett).

"The stage of the Gaiety Theatre, said a philosopher recently, is the playground of England's future noblewomen." No theatre in the world has given more beautiful women to the aristocracy.

The reason for this preference for Gaiety chorus girls on the part of aristocratic young men seeking a wife arises apparently from the fact that the theatre has laid it down that only the prettiest girls will be allowed to join the companies. "We have to get beauty," said the manager to a Press representative. "That is part and parcel of our creed, and it takes some getting, for there are signs that beauty is becoming scarce. Hundreds of girls apply to us for positions every week, but though many are called few are chosen. We will accept any white woman who is pretty and can sing well, who has an 'appearance' on the stage, and who can act, has a chance of getting on the Gaiety stage, and these tests are made in every case. At present we have girls from every part of the country, and there are girls from France in the company also."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

"GYMERIC" DISPUTE.

"Grasping Counsel and Green Clients."

The suit regarding the steamer "Gymeric," Andrew Yule and Co. v. Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash and others, came up again before Mr. Justice Davar yesterday, for the hearing of a motion for speaking to the minutes of the order passed by his Lordship in the suit.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustomji and Colah, appeared for the defendants; and Messrs. Weldon and Kenneth Kemp for the plaintiffs.

On the 9th January, Mr. Justice Davar refused to grant an injunction restraining the use of the steamer "Gymeric" by the defendants, and remarked that the steamer had brought misfortune to all parties, if litigation were considered misfortune. There had been constant applications and several suits over it before his Lordship. Yesterday's application was that the affidavit of Alibhai Mulla Jewanji, dated 13th September, 1913, in the suit, should be included in the list of affidavits read before the Court on the 9th instant. Mr. Setalvad said that the purport of the third paragraph had been given by Mr. Jinna to his Lordship. His Lordship did not think so from a perusal of his own memoranda and from the shorthand notes of the plaintiff. Mr. Setalvad wanted costs.

Mr. Justice Davar: What costs are involved? Costs for reading a few lines, or costs for looking at an affidavits or two gold mohurs for speaking a few words?

Mr. Setalvad: Clients are not so green and Counsels are not so grasping as that.

Mr. Justice Davar: Counsel are not what?

Mr. Setalvad: Not so grasping, my lord.

Mr. Justice Davar: Oh.

His Lordship refused the application for costs as his Lordship held that the affidavit was not read before him. Costs were made costs in the cause.

SELLING HIRED SEWING MACHINE.

One Magan Kalidas of Ahmedabad was convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad of criminal breach of trust and forgery, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 65, in default further imprisonment for three months on the first charge, and one year's rigorous imprisonment for forgery. The accused had hired a sewing-machine from Messrs. Kama and Co., and immediately afterwards had sold it, and in order to satisfy the purchaser, he got a false receipt made out in the name of an imaginary vendor. The accused admitted his guilt but in his appeal to the High Court from jail he said that he took the machine by paying the first instalment of Rs. 10, and promised to pay nine more instalments of Rs. 10. However receiving a wire saying that his father was ill, he went to his village from Ahmedabad. Ten times he asked Messrs. Kama and Co. to come and take the money. But he was arrested, tried and convicted instead. He was ready to pay the price of the machine.

Their Lordships Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao who heard the appeal, found no grounds to interfere with the conviction and sentence and the appeal was rejected.

PLEA TO ENHANCE SENTENCE.

The District Magistrate of Bijapur made a reference to the Bombay High Court, recommending that the sentence of one years rigorous imprisonment inflicted on one Sangappa bin Mallappa might be enhanced.

On the 26th February last, accused, with three other persons, attacked one Gullappa Rayappa, while he was picking cotton in the fields. Gulappa was struck with an axe and left unconscious. He also lost one of his eyes. The parties were related and there was a dispute about the ownership of the cotton field. All the four accused were convicted, the first being sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, and the other three to six months' and a fine of Rs. 50 each.

The accused appealed to the Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who acquitted the last three. The judge however remarked, that the sentence passed on the first accused was inadequate inasmuch as the man attacked had lost an eye and an axe had been used in the assault.

The matter came up for the decision of Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, who, after going through the records, declined to enhance the sentence as asked for by the Magistrate.

RUNNING TRAIN THEFT.

One Kabai Kalan, with four previous convictions, was tried in the Ahmedabad Sessions for the theft from a running train at Asand on the 11th August, of 975 rupees' worth of yarn. A considerable quantity of the stolen yarn was recovered from one Wala, who said that it had been delivered to him by Kabai. The accused absconded after this came to light.

One assessor found the accused guilty, and the other found him not guilty. Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, agreeing with the former, sentenced him to transportation for seven years.

The prisoner appealed from jail to the High Court, and the appeal was heard by Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao.

The prisoner said that there had been ill-feeling between the railway police head constable and himself. Seven or eight months after the theft, the accused was arrested, after he had been proclaimed and all his possessions sold off. He always lived in the fields and had known nothing of the theft. He was informed of the charge against him at Borsad, where he was taken. The case had been got up by the police.

Their Lordships, after going throuh the papers dismissed the appeal.

PIECE-GOODS CONTRACT DISPUTE.

Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Beaman, the suit in which Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Company, Limited, of Tokio, Japar, doing business in Bombay, sued Messrs. Shivnarayan Baldeo and Company and Mr. C. M. Cama, broker, to recover Rs. 2,812 as damages, came on for hearing.

Mr. Davar in opening the suit, said that he appeared for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Company, Limited.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Where is the second defendant? Who is he?

Mr. Davar: He is a yarn broker, named C. M. Cama. Mr. Davar said that Mr. Risuke Furugori was the manager and attorney of the plaintiff firm and he would give evidence. On the 4th June, 1912, Mr. Cama brought to the manager an offer to sell 600 bales of 400 pound yarn (No 10) of the Kurrimbhoy Mills and at the rate of seven annas per pound. He also said that the offer would be open for 24 hours only; 300 bales would be delivered at once and the other 300 would be delivered later. The offer was accepted on the 5th of June and the second defendant gave the name of the seller as that of the first defendant, and the plaintiffs wrote to the first defendants on 6th of June, but the letter was returned by the Dead Letter Office. The letter was then sent through a peon, but the first defendants return-d it unopened, saying that they had no business connection with the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs then wrote to the second defendant but without effect. The plaintiffs on this claimed Rs.2,812 as damages being the difference between the price agreed to by the second defendant on behalf of the first defendant and the market price of similar yarn on the 6th of June, 1912.

The first defendants said in their defence that they had never instructed the second defendant to make any offer on their behalf to the plaintiffs or to anybody else; and they had closed their offer at 11 a. m. on the 5th of June, while the plaintiffs' offer was received by them at 5 p. m. on the same day and was too late.

The second defendant said that he met the first defendant on the 4th of June at Messrs. E. D. Sassoon's Office, when the offer was made by the first defendant, the plaintiffs duly accepted the offer; and he informed the first defendants of the acceptance by telephone, but the first defendant replied that they were not bound to accept the offer at 2 p. m. and that the yarn had been sold at 11 a. m. The second defendant pleaded that the suit against him was vexatious.

The manager of the plaintiff gave evidence and bore out Mr. Davar.

The case is proceeding.

MURDEROUS CATTLE-LIFTERS.

Jujar Dhula and Mathur Daula, brothers and Dharias by caste, of Hothwal, in the Balasinor state, were tried by Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, for an attempt at theft and murder, at Bhutia, in the Taluka of Kapadvanj, Kaira district, on the night of the 6th August last.

The accused went to steal some goats and when surprised by the goatherd, struck him with an iron spike, and killed him. They were eventually arrested and tried.

The accused pleaded in the Sessions Court that they had gone in search of a missing calf, and had been falsely charged with murder. They had, however, both confessed their guilt before the Magistrate. The Sessions Judge, partly agreeing with both the assessors, sentenced the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment for attempted theft, and seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 304 (part 2) I.P.C. (murder); and the second accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment for attempted theft, and six months' for hurt.

The accused appealed to the High Court from Ahmedabad Sabarmati Jail, and said that one of the brothers was almost blind and, having gone in search of a missing calf, had fallen into a pit and been arrested and falsely charged with murder. His brother who followed in search of him, shared the same fate.

The matter came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, who dismissed the appeal.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST A DOCTOR.

As the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Friday Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief, Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, charged Dr. N. J. Billimoria, with failing to notify a case of infectious disease of which he was cognisant.

T. G. Mendoza waiter at the Taj Hotel was examined in regard to the illness and death of the waiter, Albuquerque, whose death it was that the accused was charged with having failed to report to the Health authorities. Witness said that Santan D'Souza, another waiter, had died on the 14th October. Witness had called Dr. Billimoria to see Albuquerque, who told the doctor that he had eaten fish with D'Souza. The latter was sent for and learning his stomach was out of order Dr. Billimoria advised him to take, the same medicine as Albuquerque. He did not examine the man. D'Souza left the hotel and that was the last witness saw of him. He was dead. Witness corroborated much of the evidence already reported regarding Albuquerque. He was taken to his club in a back victoria and from there in another victoria to the Arther Road Hospital where he died.

Dr. Billimoria then filed his statement, in which he said, "inter alia," that he received a small retaining fee from the Hotel Company to attend to the staff. He was not in charge of the sanitary arrangements. When Albuquerque was brought to him, walking, witness diagnosed his case as one of diarrhœa and prescribed accordingly, the same treatment whom summoned to see him at the hotel a little later. Being told by another waiter that he had eaten some of the same fish as Albuquerque, had also a disordered stomach. Witness advised that waiter to take the same mixture as Albuquerque. He would draw attention to the fact that there was no reason why he should have entertained any such suspicion of Albuquerque having cholera, seeing that there had been no previous case of cholera or suspected cholera in the vicinity of the hotel. Witness advised Albuquerque to go to a hospital or to his "Koor" (club) and after informing a hotel clerk of this had nothing further to do with the man and heard no further about him till the next morning.

He was summoned to the hotel the same afternoon and found a gentleman in bed and Dr. Mayer attending him, who said that, as witness had been out, he had been sent for as the case was very urgent; that he told me that he was going to send the patient to hospital and had requested witness to find the manager and tell him to hurry up the ambulance. Witness gave the Secretary Dr. Mayer's message and told me that Dr. Mayer believed his patient was suffering from cholera. Upon this witness told the manager that he ought to write at once to the Municipal Health Office to send men to disinfect the room, and that he ought to have the bedding etc., destroyed. Witness helped in placing Mr. Murphy on the ambulance and again reminded the manager to write at once to the Muntsipal Health Office. It was incredible that, had witness at that time believed the case of Albuquerque to be one of cholera or suspected cholera, he would not have advised the manager to report that case also to the Health Department at the same time as Mr. Murphy's case.

On the same night witness was taken to Green's Restaurant to see D'Souza whose case he diagnosed as diarrhœa caused by ptomaine poisoning, and ordered the medicine prescribed by Dr. Alban D'Souza a qualified practitioner who had already examined him. Witness then saw the waiter Lobo, prescribed the same mixture as for Albuquerque.

The following morning witness saw a waiter named DeCunha, whose case he concluded was one of severe choleraic diarrhœa aggravated by

DEVILRY OF GHOOLAM RASOOL

[By Sir E. C. Cox.]
[Abridged from "Cornhill".]

'Toba! Toba!—Shame, Shame!' rose a chorus of indignant voices. Allah forbid such defilement!

Ghoolam Rasool, which being interpreted signifies the Slave of the Prophet, was seated in the hall of his mud fort on the bank of the Indus. A man of iron thews and sinews he was totally destitute of scruples. He was popularly known as 'The Tiger,' and was chief of the clan Jatoi. His aim in life was to maintain his ancestral independence, and as far as might be to withstand the authority of the British Raj.

Say it over again, Abdoolla roared the Tiger. And beware that no lie crosses thy lips, lest they be cut off.

Bismillah replied Abdoolla, standing with folded hands before his lord, how could a falsehood issue from this slaves mouth in the presence of the great one. This is the truth that a summons is issued for Syud Ghoolam Rasool Jatoi to appear in the magistrate's court on a charge of removing the landmark of Ali Mahomed of Mirpur. This slave heard the order for the summons given to the headmoonshi.

By the beard of the prophet, thundered Ghoolam Rasool, this word is not to be endured. What counsel have ye to give?

'Kill the magistrate and burn his court-house, said a fire eater named Hyder Ali.

'Let them send a lakh of summonses, and pay no heed to them, suggested Inayatoolla, a more cautious villain.

'Enough, enough!' said the Tiger. 'This is the order. Whoever dares to serve a summons on Ghoolam Rasool shall disappear from the world, man and horse, gun and saddle. There shall be a living death for the luckless one: and no sign of his life or his death shall be known to his father or his children.'

Then the Tiger unfolded to his merry men the details of his design; and they were filled with delight as they learnt his devilish intention.

The same afternoon there rode up to the mud fort on the river bank head-constable Azimoolla, who was reputed to be one of the smartest officers in the Shahdadpur Police. He halted at the threshold of the fort, and politely explained to Hyder Ali and Daud, who were seated on a wooden bench smoking their hookahs and playing pacheesi, that he desired an interview with Ghoolam Rasool on government business. Azimoolla dismounted, and leaving his horse with Daud, followed Hyder Ali into the presence of the Tiger. He gave a precise military salute, and produced the summons.

'This order of the court was entrusted to this humble one!' he said respectfully, 'to be shown to your honour and returned to the magistrate with your honour's signature.

'Who should disregard an order of the court!' said Ghoolam Rasool, with the blandest of smiles. 'What doth this order contain?'

'Your honour's attendance is requested at the court on the thirteenth of this month, to-day being the third. There is a charge brought by Ali Mahomed of Mirpur that his landmark has been removed.'

'Inshalla tolla!' shouted the Tiger, 'without doubt I shall be present to expose the falsity of this charge. Who shall say that Ghoolam Rasool feared to meet his enemy face to face? The magistrate shall do me justice, and mete out to this eater of lies the punishment that he deserves. This is a fortunate day, and you are welcome to my house!'

The Tiger called for pen and ink that he might affix his signature. He could sign his name in flowing Persian characters; but this was the extent of his literary attainments.

Ghoolam Rasool took the summons from Azimoolla, who bent down to point to the seated Syud the exact spot for his signature. The pen slipped from the Tiger's fingers and fell on the floor. Azimoolla stooped low to pick it up. The Tiger raised his right hand, and in a moment half a dozen brawny ruffians threw themselves upon Azimoolla and held him to the ground. He struggled manfully but resistance was unavailing. He was securely pinioned, and a gag placed in his mouth.

The Tiger then called for food and drink, and he and his myrmidons regaled themselves on curries and pillaos, while they scoffed and mocked at the head-constable who was lying helpless in a corner of the room. Having satisfied their appetites they smoked their hookahs and passed the time in agreable conversation until night had fallen. Then they proceeded to carry out the Tiger's nefarious scheme. Bearing with them a number of spades and shovels they sallied forth into the darkness. Azimoolla, bound hand and foot, and deprived of every vestige of his uniform, was strapped upon a camel and in this pitiful state he was led along baside the Tiger and his merry men.

The road was inches deep in sand and dust, and so thickly covered with the confused prints of innumerable people and animals that to recognise the marks left by any individual man or beast would be an absolute impossibility.

This is a suitable place,' said Ghoolam Rasool; 'get to work quickly. Let two of you stand thirty paces to the north, and two others thirty paces to the south; and if any traveller approaches bid him pass round through the the jungle as there is a dead camel on the road and its burden is being unloaded.'

Quick as thought a dozen men with their spades and shovels commenced removing the surface of the road; and has his eyes became accustomed to the darkness Azimoolla could perceive from his seat on the camel that a great pit about nine feet square was being rapidly excavated.

'Enough, enough!' said the Tiger. 'How likest thou the prospect, Azimoolla Khan Bahadur? Wouldst rather that we tear thee limb from limb, or bury thee alive? Of a truth it was a fortunate day that thou camest to my poor house, thou son of a burnt father! Nay, but a worse fate is reserved for thee. Now, Daud, bring hither the horse of this pestilent one.'

The head-constable' gallant Persian steed, the veritable apple of his eye, was led to the edge of the pit. Gagged, bound hand and foot, and strapped to this thrice accused camel, azimoolla could but watch on events in deadly terror, wondering what hideous tragedy was to be enacted. He had not long to wait. A few swift gashes from two sharp knives and with a heavy thud the unfortunate horse fell into the pit, moaning in his death agony as the life blood poured in a torrent from his veins. Prevented from moving a limb by his pitiless bonds unable to utter a sound by the cruel gag Azimolla could only writhe in horror, and eat his heart with important rage at this unspeakable outrage on his cherished steed. The uniform and gun of the head-constable and the summons were flung after the horse.

'Now,' said the Tiger, 'fil the grave,' and in a marvellously short time his men had replaced the earth which they had excavated, and levelled the surface. They scooped up dry sand and dust from the neighbouring roadway and scattered it over the scene of their brutal atrocity. Then, for a quarter of an hour, man and horse tramped up and down, so that in the morning there would be nothing to suggest that anything unusual had occurred in the hours of the night. With a profusion of indecipherable footprints of men and animals in the dry sand there would be nothing to distinguish this section of the road from any other portion of the highway. Having taken these precautions the malefactors returned to the mud fort, laughing and jesting as they went. On their arrival Azimoolla was thrown into a stifling underground cell whence escape was impossible. Here, to his surprise, he was unbound and ungagged, and supplied with bread and water. His senses had returned to him, but his condition was pitiable. His tongue clave to the roof of his mouth. He drank freely of the water to relieve his intolerable thirst, and after a while he partook of some of the bread. Refreshed in body if not in mind, he felt for the moment a sense of satisfaction at being left to himself, whatever the morrow might have in store for him. He recited the Kalma or profession of faith, and committing himself to the protection of Allah he stretched his cramped limbs upon the floor in the grateful prospect of a night's rest.

But his expectations were not to be realised. Sleep indeed came to him, and at first he rested peacefully. But soon, though still unconscious, he seemed to feel upon him the weight of an intolerable oppression. The detestable malice of his captors was revealed. The deadly datura was at work, the devilish poison that destroys a man's mind even if it spares his body. Would no one come and administer treatment before it was too late? How his pulse was racing! How irregular his breathing, at first dreadfully slow and then frightfully rapid! He stood up but his lower extremities were becoming as it were paralysed. He had no control over them. Would no one come while a remedy might yet be applied?

Yes, here was some one approaching. He was dimly conscious that the bolt of the door was being withdrawn, though the sound seemed hundreds of miles away, and he was aware that men carrying lights stood beside him. With a supreme mental effect he endeavoured to appeal for help, that he might be saved from the calamity which had befallen him. To his unutterable horror there issued from his lips an unintelligible gibber, accompanied by a maudlin laugh. He was seized and carried from the cell up a flight of rough stairs and placed in the brilliantly lit hall, where sat the Tiger surrounded by his inhuman associates.

'Now serve the summons, most honourable officer of the Police,' shouted Ghoolam Rasool.

Azimoolla was no longer able to withstand the influence of the hateful drug. His senses deserted him. To the delight of the spectators he reeled about like a drunken man, vociferating incoherently now moaning as in distress, now wildly laughing. In his delirium the miserable wretch snatched incessantly at invisible objects in the air, and drew out imaginary threads from the ends of his fingers. The Tiger and his companions roared with laughter at his varied and ridiculous antics, though the pitiful condition of the man was such as to have melted a heart of stone. Then his limbs were affected with muscular rigidity, so that it was with difficulty that he could be placed on a chair: and the fiends laughed the louder at this strange condition.

The effects of datura, which are frequently fatal if no remedy is applied, are in their early stages amenable to treatment. The Tiger had no intention of prematurely losing his victim. He preferred rather to derive further amusement from his sufferings on subsequent occasions. So, for the time being, the curtain was rung down on the performance and antidotes given to the sufferer. Azimoolla was taken back to his cell, and the worst symptoms were gradually mitigated. The next twenty-four hours were passed in a state of coma. But when he returned to consciousness his memory was gone. The whole of his former life was obliterated, and all knowledge of his identity was lost. His hair and beard had turned grey, and in the drivelling old man no one would have recognised the smart head-constable.

While the victim of his hideous cruelty lay in a poisoned stupor, the Tiger, accompanied by an imposing retinue, rode off to the magistrate's court. He there made a long and circumstantial complaint against Ali Mahomed of trespassing upon his land and seizing his crops. In consequence, a cross summons was issued against Ali Mahomed for appearance on the same day that Ghoolam Rasool had been ordered to be present. The Tiger then sent word to Ali Mahomed of what he had done, with an intimation that it was desirable to settle the dispute between them without the derogatory intervention of the hated court. Ali Mahomed saw the wisdom of this suggestion, and both summonses were accordingly withdrawn.

Great was the surprise and consternation of the Police at the total disappearance of Azimolla. The inspector, with a couple of subordinates, went to make inquiries at the mud fort. The Tiger received the officer with the utmost civility. Yes, certainly, the summons had been served by Azimoolla, and duly signed by Ghoolam Rasool in acceptance of service.

At first the Tiger had, from time to time, diverted himself by administering further doses of the noxious datura to his prisoner, and witnessing the ludicrous antics that resulted from its deadly powers. But, after a while, he ceased to take an interest in this gentle pastime; and not caring any longer to retain in his fort this distorted semblance of a man, he sent him away on a camel in charge of the trusted Daud. This faithful emissary, for three consecutive nights, travelled by circuitous tracks in the jungle, halting for rest in sequestered places during the day. Before daybreak on the third morning, Daud deposited his charge on the outskirts of a town sixty miles from the Tiger's habitation, and then returned to his master's fort. In the early morning, two brothers found by the roadside an emaciated old man with a long grey beard. His clothing consisted of only a few rags. When they approached him he shrank back as if in apprehension of being struck and put up his hands in a supplicatory posture. He could not tell them his name or whence he had come. With the charity that is characteristic of the East they took him to their home and ministered to his needs. In course of time their kindness had its effect. The stranger appeared to lose his sense of timidity, and displayed the greatest anxiety to repay his benefactors for all that they had done for him. He fetched wood and water, swept out the house, and tended the goats. In the town was a very famous mosque to which many thousands of pilgrims came from all parts to pay their vows. It chanced that after Azimoola had been with his masters for two years, the sweeper who cleaned the mosque died, and the chief moollah asked the brothers to allow their harmless and pious servant to take his place. Sorry as they were to lose him, they could not say no to this request. So Azimoolla took up his new duties, and pleased every one by his assiduous devotion and care. As he could not tell them his name, the moollahs decided to call him Mahomed Bux, or the Gift of Mahomed. There was a great gathering of the faithful at the mosque on the occasion of the last day of the Mohurrum, or the Mahometan Lent, and countless worshippers, high and low, rich and poor, had assembled for the ceremony; everywhere with his Besom, removing every speck of dust and dirt that was deposited on the marble pavements by the seething Mahomed Bux's work was done intuitively automatically. His brain was passive, his mind inert. What was this that suddenly disturbed him? In a vague way he was aware of a sense of uneasiness. What could it be? What was this that vibrated in his ears? The voice of a man at a distance, a harsh rasping voice. What did it remind him of? A chaos of thoughts revolved in his poor witless head. The voice again! Nearer now, much nearer! And then he saw. A flash of enlightenment seared his brain like an electric shock. In a moment he knew. He was no longed Mahomed Bux, the humble sweeper of the mosque: he was head-constable Aizmoolla, and there before him stood his enemy, Ghoolam Rasool, who had shrivelled up his very soul.

A fierce fire of consuming wrath flamed through his veins. He dashed aside the bystanders, and with a concentration of furious hatred threw himself upon the Tiger. The onslaught was so sudden and unexpected that no one could interfere. With a shout of 'I am Azimoolla,' the head-constable seized Ghoolam Rasool by the throat, and with an overwhelming surge of strength hurled him upon the ground. The Tiger fought with all his might; and the two rolled on the pavement, locked together in a desparate struggle. There were shouts from the terrified crowd of 'Police!' 'Police!' and a party of officers and men rushed in to end the disorder. With great difficulty they succeeded in separating the combatants, and great was their amazement when they saw that it was the quiet and inoffensive sweeper of the mosque who had so savagely attacked the well-known Ghoolam Rasool.

'I am Azimoolla, head-constable of the Shahdadpur Police,' said Azimoolla, when he had recovered breath. 'This man imprisoned me and robbed me of my reason, and killed my horse. I can show you where my horse and saddle and gun are buried under the high-road. Allah has restored my senses; and this Tiger, as they call him, shall pay the penalty of his crimes'

The police were in a difficult position. What wer they to believe? How could this aged sweeper be head-constable Azimoolla, who a short time ago was in the prime of life? It seemed impossible. Yet there might be truth in what he said; and had he not promised to show where his horse was buried? But to arrest a man in the position of Ghoolam Rasool on what seemed an almost incredible statement was a delicate matter. Who knows what penalties they might not incur for the unwarranted apprehension of an influential zemindar?

'I am not mad, though I have been mad,' said Azimoolla, after the police had been conferring for a little time. 'You doubt who I am, but I can tell you everything about the police-station, the work, and the men.'

He did so. He named the officers and men who had been above him and below him, and he showed himself familiar with their qualifications. The Police were astounded, and could no longer doubt. Their duty was clear, and they did it.

A few days later the head of the Police, and a magistrate, with Ghoolam Rasool and Azimoolla stood outside the mud fort on the bank of the Indus. Azimoolla was to show his chief where his horse was buried. By some unfathomable intelligence, Azimoolla was able to identify the exact scene of the cruel tragedy. Men were set to work with spades and shovels; and there, beneath the road, were found the skeleton of a horse, and the saddle and uniform of a head-constable.

There was a prolonged trial in the sessions court; and, despite his protestations that he was the victim of an abominable plot, the Tiger was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of two thousand rupees. Azimoolla, being physically unfit for further employment in the Police force, was granted a special pension. This he gratefully accepted; but of his own choice he returned to the mosque and resumed the humble position of sweeper, devoting his whole-hearted energy to the care of the sacred edifice.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

SOMETIMES.

Distance lends enchantment.
But not when you're taking your girl home in a taxi.

MADE UP.

He They say that the face is an index of the mind.
She I doubt that. It doesn't follow because a woman's face is made up that her mind is.

FULLY QUALIFIED.

Merchant (about to engage a traveller)—Wha you in goal for.
Traveller—It was for thrashing a party who would not give me an order.
Merchant You are engaged.

A NOTABLE EXCEPTION.

"Did you ever know a doctor take his own medicine?
Did I! Yes, once. Last time I crossed the Atlantic the ship's doctor prescribed champagne as a cure for my seasickness, and whenever it was time for a dose he'd come around and join me.

DOES SMELL GORGEOUS.

First Cowboy—Did Jack dress up a good deal to go in town?
Second Cowboy—I should say so. But he didn't feel quite complete; said he needed a finishing touch—guessed it was perfume, an' there wa'n't none within 30 miles, so he turned a good supply o' that new bottle o' lemon flavoring the cook has just got onto his coat lapel. And he certainly does smell gorgeous!

A SUGGESTION FROM THE BENCH.

A prolix barrister had already greatly tried the patience of the judge, when, at the end of a long and tedious speech, he spoke of some bags that were in question. They might, me lud, have been full bags or half-full bags, or, again, they might have been empty bags.

Quite so, quite so, the judge assented, adding dryly and significantly, Or they might have been wind-bags.

PROVIDED FOR.

During the honeymoon the bride ventured to ask hubby whether the fact that she had money made and difference to him.

To be sure it does my love, was the unexpected response.

Whereupon wifey was a bit alarmed. What difference as? she asked.

Why, darling, continued the husband, it is such a comfort to know that if I should die you'd be provided for.

And if I should die? added the bride.

Then, darling, was the reply,—I'd be provided for.

A BOY WITH A FUTURE.

Now, boys, said a schoolmaster, what it the axis of the earth?

Johnny raised his hand promptly.

The axis of the earth, said he proudly, is an imaginary line which passes from one pole to the other, and on which the earth revolves.

Very good, exclaimed the teachers Now, could you hang clothes on that line Johnny?

Yes, sir, was the reply.

Indeed, said the master disappointed and what sort of clothes?

Imaginary clothes, sir.

LEARNING THE BUSINESS.

Editor (to new reports)—You say in this repor, of the fire that the lurid glare of forked flames shot athwart the dark domed sky. Are you sure of that

New Reporter—Yes, sir, I saw the whole thing.

Editor—Did you notice any insurance lurking about the place, or learn what caused the fire, or the probaly amount of property.

New Repoter—No. sir.

Editor (striking a match)—Well, just watch the lurid glare of forked flames athwart this report.

DIDN'T RECOGNISE HIM.

He was no longer a boy, having just celebrated his fourteenth birthday, and he took his place in the witness-box with assurance.

The presiding magistrate glanced, over his gold-rimmed spectacles at the lad, whose intelligent face impressed him exc edingly.

You are very young to give evidence, he said. Do you understand the nature of an oath?

Without a moments hesitation, and with a grin, the lad replied.

I should jolly well think so. You don't seem to know who you're talking to, sir. Why, I'm your caddie.

PAYING HIM BACK.

The bright little surgery at the rear of the doctors house was occupied by two—the medical man and a patient who was being attended to for the last time, seeing that he had got over his illness.

"Yes," said the doctor; "you're all right now. You needn't come here again."

"But, sir, remarked the patint, what about der bill? I ain't got mooch money Vill you dake der bill out in trade?

The sawbones looked the man up an down.

"Well I might do so he replied. What is your busines?"

"I am der leader of der liddle Gherman band sair Ve vill blay in front of 'your every evening for one month."

NOT AN ATTRACTIVE ADDRESS.

When the late Mr. Andrew Lang lived in Marloes-road Earl's Court which adjoins at one end that extraordinarily long Kensington thoroughfare, Crom well-road he was asked by a prospective guest for directions as to how to reach his residence. Walk right along Cromwell road said Mr. Lang till you drop from fatigue and my house is just opposite.'

WEIGHT.

A very stout woman once asked advice about her costume for a fancy dress ball. I think of going as going as Helen of Troy, she said. Don't you think the costume would suit me.

Helen of Troy? her companion answered, with a faint smile. Don't you think Helen of Avoirdupois would be better?

TOO TRUTHFUL.

The other day a well-known counsel, examining the plaintiff in a breach of promise case, enquired of her:—

"Was defendant's air, when he promised to marry you, perfectly serious, or one of levity and jocularity?"

The complainant replied—"If you please, sir, it was all ruffled with him running his hands through it."

"You misapprehend my meaning," said the counsel. "Was the promise made in utter sincerity?"

"No, sir, it was made in the wash-house," replied the plaintiff, amid roars of laughter.

VERY GOOD, BUT—

A young Scottish clerk, applying for an appointment, presented his credentials, feelings sure that they must meet with approval. The employer to whom the application was made, a dry old Scotsman, read the papers carefully, and then looked over his spectacles at the young man.

"It's a vera proud thing for ye to hae this recommendationfrom the meenister and the Sunday-school teacher," said he, "and tis in your favor that yere a Scottish lad; but I,d like weel to hae a few words from someone that kens ye on weekdays before I put ye to work for me!"

POINTED ALLUSION.

A little boy, who had reached the age when boys feel that a watch is the one thing that makes life worth living, was told that for the present a watch could not he given to him. But Edward continued to worry for one until the whole family were tired of it. Then his father after explaining that he should certainly have a watch when he was older, forbade him to mention the subject again. The next Sunday the children, as was their custom, repeated verses from the Bible at the breakfast-table. When it was Edward's turn he astonished them all by saying, "And what I say unto you I say unto all, Watch.!"

HER COMMENT.

An old Irishman named Casey made a lot of money as a contractor and built a fine house for his children.

The sons and daughters were much ashamed of the plebeian father, and Casey was always kept in the rear of the house when they had a party or a reception. One day Casey died, and there was a great to-do about it. The children had a fine coffin, with plenty of flowers, and Casey was laid in state in the parlor.

That evening an old Irish woman, who had known Casey when he was a laborer, came and asked to see the face of her dead friend. They conducted her to the parlor.

She walked up to the coffin, took a long look, and said:—

"Faith, Casey, an' they've let ye into th' parlor at lasht."

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WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR GAS.

Try these Blends:

Lemonade	& O.T.
Ginger Ale	& O.T.
Ginger Beer	& O.T.
Soda Water	& O.T.
Sarsaparilla	& O.T.
Lemon Squash	& O.T.
Plain Water	& O.T.
Whisky	& O.T.
Schnapps	& O.T.
Gin	& O.T.
Light Wines	& O.T.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, JAN 16. | BOMBAY, JAN. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	75		1-16
2½ do. Bonus	89 1-4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	90 15-16	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	29 -16	un	chgd
do. 4 months' hence	28 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	63 1-8	un	chgd
Exchanges on London at Paris	25 .9		01
do. do. at Berlin	20 47		1-2
do. do. New York	4 87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 2-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-16	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 5-8	3-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold, ... 77-2 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Calcutta .....Rs. 40,000 at Is 4 3-32d

Transfers on Calcutta.....Rs. 5,00,0 00 at Is 4 1-8d

The bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Bullion To-day.—Quiet.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 12,0 0 000 for France.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£ 5,000,0000	Inc.	£ 1,960,000
Public Deposits	...£10,700,000	Inc.	£ 960,000
Other Deposits	...£41,500,000	Dec.	£ 360,000
Government Securities	£13,050,000	Dec.	£ 700,000
Other Securities	...£31,500,000	Dec.	£ 1,10,10
Notes and Gold	...£25,600,000	Inc.	£ 2,400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Fair demand.
Futures	Barely Steady.
Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand.
Total sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 "
Imports	25,000 "
Mid-Americans	6 91+93
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June
6 68	6 64	6 61	6 59	6 57
+01	+01	+01	+01	un hgd

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Jan.-Feb.
6 55	6 52	unchgd	unchgd	1914
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	6 27	6 14

New York 11 a.m., March 12 20 May. 12 18.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12 09 May. 12 07
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12 16 May. 12 10

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	20,000
" Receipts at " last year	49,000
" Exports to Great Britain	27,000
" Exports to Continent	16,000
Spot Cotton	12 50 —10

Futures—Month of Mar. 12 05—23 | Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

Futures—Month of May. 11 58—76

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 1-2 unchgd.
Futures month of Mar.	12 21—19
Futures month of May.	12 23—23
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	40 unchgd
Do. Months	Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull	—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi	39 5-8 unchgd
Do Months—	Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers

Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—68 1-2lb	Unchanged.
Do. Months—	.....
Australian Wheat.—	Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	50 unchgd
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp	—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	47 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk	—Done.
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	43 9+3d
Do. Months—	April-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers	—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	42 + 3-8
Do. Months—	Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp	—Done.

JOTTONSEED,—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £5 18 0 unchgd

Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Done—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	13 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4s 6 3-4+1-2d
	Jan.-Feb.—Done—Firmer.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	£ 71 1-8+1-2
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1-2+1-2
Yellow Metal	£ 7 1-4 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	13 +3d
Do. Months of Shipment	May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Only small business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12s 5 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments	Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Still nothing doing.	
German dear-root 50 p.c.	9 4 —1-2
Months of Shipments	Jan.—Sellers
	9 8 1-2+1-4d—May—Sellers
Tone—Quiet. Prices steady.	
B & B a Similar Crystal C & F India	13 10 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments	Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	11 10 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments	Jan.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—Still nothing doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [17TH JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
70 Boxes Sovs.	52,50,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
5 Boxes Gold Bars.	3,64 800	London	do
21 Boxes Gold Bullion	13,93,920	do	National Bank
20 Boxes Sovs.	15,00,000	Alexandria	do
3 Boxes Sovs...	2,25,000	Aden	do
10 Boxes Sov	7,50,000	Alexandria via Port London	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bars	76,800	Marseilles	Comptoir Bank
2 Boxes Sovs	1,42,500		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th Jan., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	46	51,747
B. B. and C. I. Railway	42	51,063

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bengal rate since 9th Jan. 1913 8 p. c.

Bank of Bombay " " 27th Dec. 1912 8 "

Bank of Madras " " 31st Dec. " 8 "

EXCHANGES:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1-4s 1-16d T T 1-4s 3-32d on Demand and 1-4s 11-32d for 3 months sight Credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank wire, but there are still few privats bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—	
T. T. on London	Is. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	Is. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	Is. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	Is. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	171 3-4
Do. do Marks	134 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	151 1-2
Shanghai "	210 3-4
Japan "	148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 94 15-16 for Cash and the settlement, and remained unchanged during the day with a moderate business passing. At the close the market is a little steadier as under.

We quote:—	
Cash	Rs. 95 0 0
1st Settlement	" 95 0 0

BULLION:—

The London market for bar silver yesterday closed quiet and unchanged at 29 1-16 for ready and 29 1-8 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 65 1-8. The local market opened at 72 1-2. Ex. Rate for the first settlement and has remained fairly steady with a moderate business doing, closing 1-16 lower as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—	
English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian "	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 72 5 0
1st Settlement	" 72 7 0
2nd Settlement	" 72 14 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 81 11 0
1st Settlement	" 81 13 0
2nd Settlement	" 82 4 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs, allotments were made of 48'70 lakhs bills and 51'30 lakhs T.T. tenderers at Is. 4 1-16d. and Is. 4 3-32d. respectively receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 132'20 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again one crore. Since the above biddings a moderate amount of T.T. has been allotted at Is. 4 1-8sd. extras.

The steamer which left London on the 27th December and arrived to-day with the mail of the 3rd January brings £140,000 bar gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs. 33,40,000
Bombay	" 20,20,000
Madras	" 7,50,000
Total	" 61,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 3rd January and comes with the mail of the 10th January bringe £120,000 bar Gold for Bombay and the the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs. 33,20,000
Bombay	" 18,50,000
Madras	" 11,60,000
Total	" 63,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 10th January and comes with the mail of the 17th January brings £500,000 silver £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs. 32,90,000
Bombay	" 10,50,000
Madras	" 6,40,000
Total	" 49,80,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	5,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	42,65,000
Sundries	.....	5,99,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	4,87,000
Other Authorized Securities	unchgd	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	12,91,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	13,16,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	21,83,000
Bullion	.....	20,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	40,000
Sundries	.....	3,15,000
Cash	.....	17,31,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	105,705	99,868	+ 5,837
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1912 to 16th Jan. 191	758,533	642,602	+115,931
Shipments for the week Europe	10,085	4,392	+ 5,694
China			
Japan	10,196	17,688	— 7,492
Coast Ports			
Total	20,281	22,080	— 1,799
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1912 to 2nd Jan. 1912			
Europe	72,503	42,685	+ 30,818
China	2,534	480	+ 2,054
Japan	155,125	176,314	— 23,,92
Coast Ports	2,953	11,996	— 6,043
Total	243,112	239,475	+ 3,637
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	8,997	3,799	+ 5,198
China			
Japan	12,290	14,447	— 4,943
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st December, 1912 6,533 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1912 to 4th Jan. 1913—4,020 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	11,484	111,278	104,665
Central India	3,012	11,222	17,389
Barsee and Nagur	5,461	37,599	18,782
Berar	21,916	143,382	159,960
Central Provinces	19,684	75,608	149,429
Total Comras	61,761	376,039	450,203
Dholleras	10,782	37,592	6,910
Broach	.....	101	33,178
Compta and Dharwar	1,640	12,319	18,891
Westerns	521	13,637	
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	17 132	244,752	55,240
Bengals (Baiputana)	5,105	25,264	6,976
Sind	8,928	33,818	25,813
Persian	16	600	662
American	722	12,889	36,379
Egyptian	.....	620	429
Other sorts	.....	949	7,918
Total	105,705	758,533	642,602

a Or 10,470 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1912, to 16th Jan., 1913	758,533
	1,158,533
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 16th Jan. 1913	243,112
	915,421
Less Afloat	28,387
	887,034
Less Estimated mill consumption	307,000
	580,034
Less up-country by rail	10,558
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 17th Jan., 1913	569,476
Difference since last week	+ 51,249

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fluctuations have occurred in the home markets during the past week. There has been considerable liquidation by tired bulls, who have been disappointed at the market not having advanced as anticipated. Fresh sales have also been made to some extent by bear operators, and the short interest now is large, many people thinking that the market is oversold. Messrs. Neill Brothers circular is rather bullish, and they estimate the consumption at 14 3-4 million bales. Present estimates of the crop are 14 1-4 to 14 1-2 million bales, and while there should be no actual shortage of cotton, provided the consumption and crop estimates prove correct, present prices cannot be considered too high. The new crop will shortly begin to play an important part in the development of the market. Prices now ruling are likely to lead to a large acreage, but favourable weather is indispensable in producing a large yield. The home market close easier, with a fairly sharp decline in future owing to heavy short selling by bear speculators aided by continued political uncertainty. There is a considerable falling off in receipts at the U. S. ports.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar.	12 37	12 05	—32
" May	12 33	11 99	—40
Spot	13 00	12 90	—10
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar.	12 57	12 21	—36
" May	12 61	12 24	—38
Spot	12 11-16	12 1-2	— 3-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Jan.-Feb.	6 75	6 63	—12
" Apr.-May	6 70	6 59	—11
Spot	7 01	6 91	—13

There was a sharp decline in the local market during the early part of the week. Last Friday good Broach stood at Rs. 320 fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 317 1-2 and fine Bengal January at Rs. 279. From this point rates gave way to Rs. 3 Rs. 308 and Rs. 270 respectively. During the decline there was some liquidation of January contracts by shippers, who also sold March contracts of Domras at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 under the January rates The bazaar has been chiefly interested in the "satta" settlement of fully good Bengals for January, and the declaration of options against same. The decline was due to weak markets at home a poor enquiry both for ready and forward here and to the continued lightness of the money market. This morning the market open weak after a reaction yesterday ween Broach touched Rs. 316. Good Broach is Rs. 311 fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 307·8 and fine M. G. Bengal January Rs. 267·8.

For ready cotton the market has been dull and the enquiry very limited. Japan shippers have been doing little, and local mills have been buying quietly at lower prices. Rates have given way and nice lots of Khamgaon styles have been offering at Rs. 306 to Rs. 308. Fine Bengal has sold at Rs 270 to Rs. 273 and superfine at Rs. 282 to Rs. 284, Wardha Hinganghat has been placed at Rs. 330 and Nagpur at Rs. 326 to Rs. 328. Holders have been anxious to move stocks but the enquiry has been disappointed. Stocks are increasing.

LATER.

There has been little doing in contracts during the day, but rates have kept steady. For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry which holders have met.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 323-4	March.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 312	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	327	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	324	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	320	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	316	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	307	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	288	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	278	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	263	"
F. G. M. G. Bengals	260	Jan.
Sawginned Dharwar	320	Apl.-May.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	11,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6 54	6 53	6 52
—09	—09	—09
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
6 50	6 49	6 47
—09	—08	—08
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept -Oct.
6 43	6 33	6 19
—09	—08	—08

FREIGHTS.

During the past week the market has been active and rates have advanced 2s. all round. The following business is reported:—

DUNKIRK.—250 tons seeds at 20s 6d January, and 500 tons seeds, cotton at 21s to 21s 6d for January. Also 1000 tons March—April at 21s.

HAVRE.—250 tons seeds, January at 20s 6d.

LIVERPOOL.—MARSEILLES.—2,000 tons for February at 19s light seeds, 20s seeds cotton, and 21s wheat. Also 1,500 tons for March at 19s light seeds 19s 6d seeds cotton, 20s to 21s wheat.

HAMBURG.—1,500 tons for February, light seeds at 18s, 14cwts at 19s 6d seeds cotton at 20s.

HULL.—555 tons wheat monthly for April, May and June at 21s.

LONDON.—Small lots light seeds, for February, March and April, at 18s.

ANTWERP.—2,500 tons Match—May at 16s 6d light seeds, 18s 6d seeds cotton.

Rates have advanced 2s for February and March. The market closes firm.

FIXTURES:—Karachi has charted the following steamers for February:—

S. S. "Brighton":—for Hull at 20s.

S.S. "Garfield":—One P. P. at 20s. 7 1-2d.

S.S. "Muriel-Coverdale":—one P. P. at 20s. 7 1-2d.

S.S. "Republic":—for Hamburg at 20s. 6d.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

Though prices are easier on the week, the market here for New crop is now not responding to the decline at home owing to free purchases by native merchants at present prices. Up Country orders are daily pouring in to buy, as dealers consider present values cheap. Crop prospects in Argentina are good, and a large crop is also expected from Canada. European shippers have sold largely locally. There is already a large stock of old crop seed up country as well as in Bombay, but the enquiry is not sufficient to meet sellers. Owing to the deficiency of winter rain, prospect of the Indian crop are not very encouraging. The tone of the home market is steadier at the close.

We quote:—	
Ready	...Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.
April-May	" 8 11 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market has been quiet but steady with a small business doing in ready. New crop accounts are not very satisfactory owing to insufficiency of late rains.

We quote:—	
Brown Delhi, Apl-May	Rs. 8 5 6 R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7 10 0 B.T.
" Yellow "	Rs. 8 4 0 "

WHEAT:—

The present heavy arrivals are due to purchases made up-country by shippers. The total receipts into Bombay from 1st January to date are 214,000 cwts, against 114,000 cwts, during the same period last year. Arrivals from Delhi and the Punjab are limited, as local mills are the only buyers here of these descriptions, all export business in these kinds being diverted to Karachi. The tone of the market is very steady. Crop prospects are not favourable owing to the want of winter rains.

WHEAT:—

We quote:—	
Ready White Pissi 85 per cent.	Rs. 5 7 6 R.T.
" " Delhi	" 5 7 0 "
" " Cawnpore	" 5 5 6 "
White Delhi, Apl-May.	" 5 9 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

There has been a good demand during the week and prices have been firm. There is a good enquiry from home for nearly all descriptions.

We quote:—	
Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 59 8 0
Small White 15 p. c.	" 58 8 0
Mimbara	" 60 8 0
Black Kutni	" 48 4 0
Red Khandwa	" 54 4 0
Yellow Hinganghat	" 63 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

The market has been quiet with little business passing.

We quote:—	
Ready	...Rs. 12 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

The market has been steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 39 0 0
Apl-May	" 34 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Steady with a fair enquiry.

We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 26 8 0 to Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

The market is steady and quotations are unchanged.

We quote:—	
Bold	Rs. 47 4 0
Small	" 46 0 0

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p. m., yesterday:—

Cotton	105,705	bales.
Wheat	100,915	cwts.
Linseed	7,096	"
Rapeseed	55	"
Gingellyseed	98,832	"
Poppyseed	128	"
Groundnuts	49,641	"
Castorseed	15,837	"
Rice	149,353	"
Myrabollams	28,303	"
Cottonseed	144,718	"
Mowraseed	155	"
Gram	43,945	"
Joowar	14,068	"
Maize	519	"
Barley	4,383	"

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has ruled steady during the week and spinners have not been inclined to make any concessions in rates though the demand has been moderate. The enquiry still runs on 10s. and 20s. though now and then some lots of 12s. have been placed. Yesterday there was an improvement in the demand and about 8,000 bales 10s, were placed at 7 15-16, and 7,000 bales 20s. at 8 15-16 annas.

IMPORTS.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets.

(Including Deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings.)

Description.	Bales	Stock on 30th Nov. 1912.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importers' Godowns.	Deliveries from Direct from Dock Sheds.	Deliveries from Total in Dec. 1912.	Stock on 31st Dec. 1912.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st December. 1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Cotton Piece-goods	Cases	26,710	9,176	12,281	21,457	26,886	+ 176	17,527	18,152	19,03	.....	.....
Cotton Piece-goods	Bales	86,280	11,164	18,828	29,992	86,760	497	86,603	34,296	31,296	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases	696	172	372	544	647	49	818	732	.....	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales	2,490	210	2,020	2,230	2,728	238	2,033	2,525	1,668	.....	.....
Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages	2,479	1,371	1,080	2,451	2,704	225	1,635	1,077	1,077	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Cases	1,108	1,210	1,719	2,929	2,774	66	1,935	1,702	1,009	.....	.....
Copper Sheets	Packages	1,403	113	1,433	1,546	1,211	294	2,931	1,992	1,098	.....	.....
Yellow Metal Braziers	Packages	855	53	903	956	691	164	2,777	2,025	3328	1,951	693

FINANCIAL.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

GREY GOODS:—The market is still quiet, but prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is quiet and the demand is moderate. Prices are well maintained. Forward business can only be done very sparingly owing to the excessively high prices asked.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The local market continues quiet with a moderate demand. The home market is unchanged and there is little business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—Prices at home are steady. *There is not much enquiry at present.*

DHOOTIES:—The home market is steady and unchanged with little doing. There is a moderate enquiry in the local market.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—There has been a big slump at home owing to increased stocks in America. Our market has also been adversely affected and Rupee prices have run down. The demand for consumption has entirely fallen off.

COAL MARKET.

Conditions remain practically the same as when last reported. Freight rates are high and inclined to advance and tonnage is difficult to obtain.

Approximate quotations are:—

	Rs.
Powell Duffryn	24 8 0
Davisons West Hartley	21 4 0
Desherghur	19 0 0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

		per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150	American	Rs. 5 0 2
White Rose Brand..150	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand 75	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76	Abel A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125	American	" 4 10 2
Tiger Brand ...125	American	" 4 8 2
White Camelia in Brand tins ...125		per 2 tins " 4 2 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125		" 4 2 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125		per 8 l gals. " 3 8 0 per 2 tins. " 4 2 0
Camel Brand in tins 125		" 4 2 0

Very strong and advancing.

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 8 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 2 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 4 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 14 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 3 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 13 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 4 0
Shell 150 cases per case	5 0 0
Anchor cases per case	4 10 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosene Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 12 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukket" per two tins	4 2 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukket" per 8 gallons	3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market has kept quiet. The prices of mil shares during the earlier part of the week improved but sellers having come out to take profits on their holdings the rates declined again. Bank of Bombay are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,700; X-D to Bank of Indias have improved to Rs. 66 1-2; to Indian Specie Bank Shares are quiet at Rs. 71; to Bombay Merchants Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 13; to Central Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 31 1-4; C-D to Bank of Baroda at Rs. 72 1-2; Credit Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 12 1-2; to Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 94; In Mill Companies the quotations for February settlement are as under; Bombay United at Rs. 525; Century at Rs. 297 1-2; Central India at Rs. 2 215; Colaba Land at Rs. 152. Cannought at Rs. 175; Coola at Rs. 735 Crescents at Rs. 111 1-4; Currimbhoy at Rs. 1,140 David at Rs. 490; Fazulbhoy at Rs. 500; Finlay at Rs. 390; James Greaves at Rs. 240; Jamshed at Rs. 190; Kohinoores at Rs. 790 to Madhavjee at Rs. 147 1-2; Manchersi at Rs. 1,955 to Maneckjee Petit at Rs 3,100 to New Great Eastern at Rs. 265 to New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,050 to Phoenic at Rs. 147 1-2; Sassoon Osig at Rs. 845 to Standared at Rs. 1,395; Swan at Rs. 290; Swadeshi at Rs. 1,725; Textile at Rs. 1,530 in Miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 94; Bombay Burma Trading Company improved to Rs. 570 Bomsay Electric Supply and Tramway and Co. Ld. Ordinary shares have changed at Rs. 185 to 189 1-2 and Preference shares at Rs. 181 to Bombay Mill shares at Rs. 980; Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 66 1-4, and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 275; Central India Mining Companya shares have declined to Rs. 32 1-2; Fors Canning and Land Improvent Companies shares are unchanged at Rs. 810; Shivrajpurs at Rs. 21 3-4; Tata Iron and Still Companies Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 92 1-4; Differed shares to Rs. 188 and Preference shares to Rs. 172; Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 59 1-2; In Press Companies Mofussil have advanced to Rs. 845. While others are quiet with little doing. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 695; Amritsar Patti at Rs. 138; Sindh Light Railways at Rs. 134; Tapty Valley have improved to Rs. 577 1:2; Ahmedabad Dholkas are unchangad at Rs. 133. Central Provinces are steady at Rs. 93 1-2; Guzerat Railways have declined to Rs. 119; The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFF COMITHS' MERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	30,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	27,000 do.
Exports to Continent	16,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	12 90—10
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.	12 05—20
Future Cotton at New York—May	11 99—25
Tone Market at closing Spot—Quiet—Futures	Quiet

General Tone Market opened:—

Lower and declined owing to bear pressure liquidation, and to southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	12 20—20
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	12 23—23
Opening Tone of Market—Closing—Quiet	

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened

for spot	...Steady and closed Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures	Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian	do.
Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales,
Sales on spec and export	1,000 do
Total Sales of Surat	.....
Total Day's Imports	25,000
Coconada Fair End—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 5·8
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 11·16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	10
Good Bhownuggur	6 1 8d.
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40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)	11 1·2
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Weft 32's do	14
Twist 36 do	10 7·8
Twist 42 do	12 1·8
Twist American 60	16 1·8
Twist Egyptian 60	17 3·4
Twist Egyptian 80	20 1·4
Tone of Fine Yarns	Firm

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

A charming sketch in black and white has recently been made of the Prince of Wales in cap and gown. His costume in no way differs from that of his fellow-undergraduates, the somewhat offensive sartorial distinctions which used to obtain in the days when King Edward went to Oxford between dons of different rank having long disappeared. The Prince wears his cap squarely on his head, with the peak in the middle of his forehead, inclined neither to the right nor to the left after the manner of so many of the alumni.

If, as is generally expected, the King and Queen go to go to Paris in the spring, the new President will return the visit in November. He will pass about a week with their Majesties at Windsor, coming to London one day for the customary procession through the streets to lunch with the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall. It is his Majesty's desire to continue the custom of the late King Edward and to receive the head of some foreign State in this country every autumn.

King Alfonso is qualifying to succeed the late King Leopold as the Royal Boulevardier "par excellence. His Spanish Majesty's official visits to Paris are now annual affairs, and partake of just the necessary amount of State—a call at the Elysee, which, etiquette decrees, must be returned by the French President within the hour. For the rest of the time King Alfonso is free to enjoy his visit like any private individual. Unlike most of his compatriots, he speaks French remarkably well, and never misses seeing all the plays in vogue. It is expected that his Majesty's next visit to Paris will take place directly after the Presidential election.

The shooting season on the Continent, which is now drawing to a close, has shown a certain amount of improvement in the matter of pheasant rearing, although there is an extraordinary discrepancy between the bag at a foreign as compared with an English shoot of any importance. At a recent Royal shoot near Madrid, although close on 7,000 partridges figured on the return of five days' sport, only 135 pheasants were included in the bag. One of the most important sporting properties in Italy, Sala, near Braganza, belonging to Prince Lucedio, where pheasant rearing is made a special feature, is supposed to have broken the record with a total of 300. The price of pheasants in Italy is rather startling to English ideas, thirty francs a brace being no uncommon sum to pay in the market.

The ill-health which is the cause of the retirement of Sir Charles Frederick from the Mastership of the King's Household is a matter of general regret. It implies, in all probability, his resignation from other semi-public offices, such as the presidency of the Universal Food and Cookery Association a not unimportant sodality of gastronomic experts who organize yearly that extraordinarily interesting exhibition in Westminster. Sir Charles is somewhat of an expert in food, in so far that he knows what is orthodox and what is unorthodox. The cooks never quite understood his point of view; but, of course, he was right and they were wrong. He succeeded Mr. Burdett-Coutts in this position in the association, and rivalled him in his knowledge of the intricacies of the kitchen.

In his early days as a Colonial Office clerk, Sir Sydney Oliver, who has been summoned home from Jamaica to take up "an important appointment," was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Fabian Society in its early days. Soon after its formation he acted as secretary and contributed various essays and tracts to the literature of the society. Sir Sydney is also the author of a few poems and parodies, but these were written in his Oxford days. For the past seventeen years Sir Sydney's work has been connected with the West Indies. After acting as Auditor-General to the Leeward Islands, he was selected as secretary to the West India Royal Commission, and later went to Washington to assist in the reciprocity negotiations. During his term as Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, he frequently took over the duties of Governor, so that when in 1907, after the terrible earthquake, Sir Alexander Swettenham resigned that office, Sir Sydney was appointed his successor.

The announcement last night that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have already arranged with Messrs. Thompson, of Peterbrough, to undertake the repairs to the Cathedral is interesting when one recalls that it was this firm who, after seven years of strenuous work, saved Winchester Cathedral from itself and from the dangerous bog upon which it stands, or, at any rate, stood. They worked under that Mr. Jackson, R. A., who received his baronetcy in the New Year's Honours. The real hero of this seven years' war against the insidious forces which were threatening the very existence of Winchester Cathedral was a modest but very splendid personage, Mr. William Robert Walker. It was he, who, in his diving dress, spent a considerable slice out of his life in the waters beneath the great building, placing literally new concrete foundations, carried down to a bed of gravel. The work was so thoroughly done that the Cathedral will last for all time.

The success of Admiral Sir Percy Scott's fire director in the Navy is leading soldiers to inquire whether something of this nature would not be possible for the Horse and Field Artillery. This would certainly be a great improvement upon the necessity that exists for ranging every gun separately, and it is understood that experiments in this direction are to be carried out during the spring on Salisbury Plain and at other stations.

Of Douglas Jerrold, who would have been 110 to-day, the late Mr. John Clarke, of Hay—market fame, used to tell a good story. One evening Clarke and Jerrold were in a restaurant after the theatre, when another celebrity, who was rather careless of his personal appearance, came in. "Ah," said Clarke "here's Sterling Coyne." Jerrold took a long look at the newcomer. "Indeed," he drawled, "I thought it was filthy lucre."

Joseph Skipsey had another reason for resigning from the curatorship of the Shakspeare house than mere weariness of talking to the unappreciative. He was a man of a most sensitive honor, and he was not fully convinced in his own mind that all the relics he was called upon to describe were beyond doubt genuine. At length the duty grew insupportable, and Stratford-on-Avon knew him no more. Skipsey wrote one gem at least which promises to be immortal. It was praised by Tennyson and others, and ought to have figured in the new "Oxford Book of Victorian Verse" instead of the much inferior work of his that is quoted there. It runs as follows :—

"Get up !" the caller calls, "Get up !"
And in the dead of night,
To win the bairns their bits and sup.
I rise a weary wight.

My flannel duddens donned, thrice o'er
My birds are kissed, and then
I with a whistle shut the door
I may not ope again.

It is stated that part of the Victorian furniture at Windsor Castle is being gradually eliminated, as not being sufficiently in keeping with its surroundings. An immense quantity of modern furniture, quite as incongruous as the ugly, but solid Victorian chairs, tables, and wardrobes, has been introduced into the Castle within the last ten or twelve years, and, mixed with the magnificent pieces in the State rooms, looks very much out of place.

The elevation to the peerage of Sir George Kemp will add a notable cricketer to the Upper House, should their lordships ever again engage in combat with the Commons at the wickets. The present Earl of Howe, when Viscount Curzon, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Mr. Ian Malcolm, Mr. J. A. Pease, and Mr. Bromley-Davenport are among those who in years gone by took part in the annual Parliamentary contests in the cricket field.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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„ Single Chair „ 3 | Gallery ... ...As. 8
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SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES.
N. B.—Tickets can be had at the Tent from 7 P. M. Doors open at 8 P. M. and the show commences at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.) Smoking in Tent is strictly prohibited. Free Pass is not transferable. Rates of admission may be increased if necessary.
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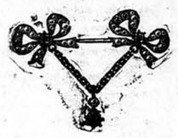
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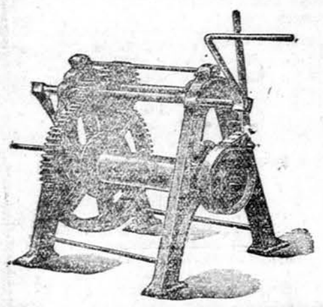

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